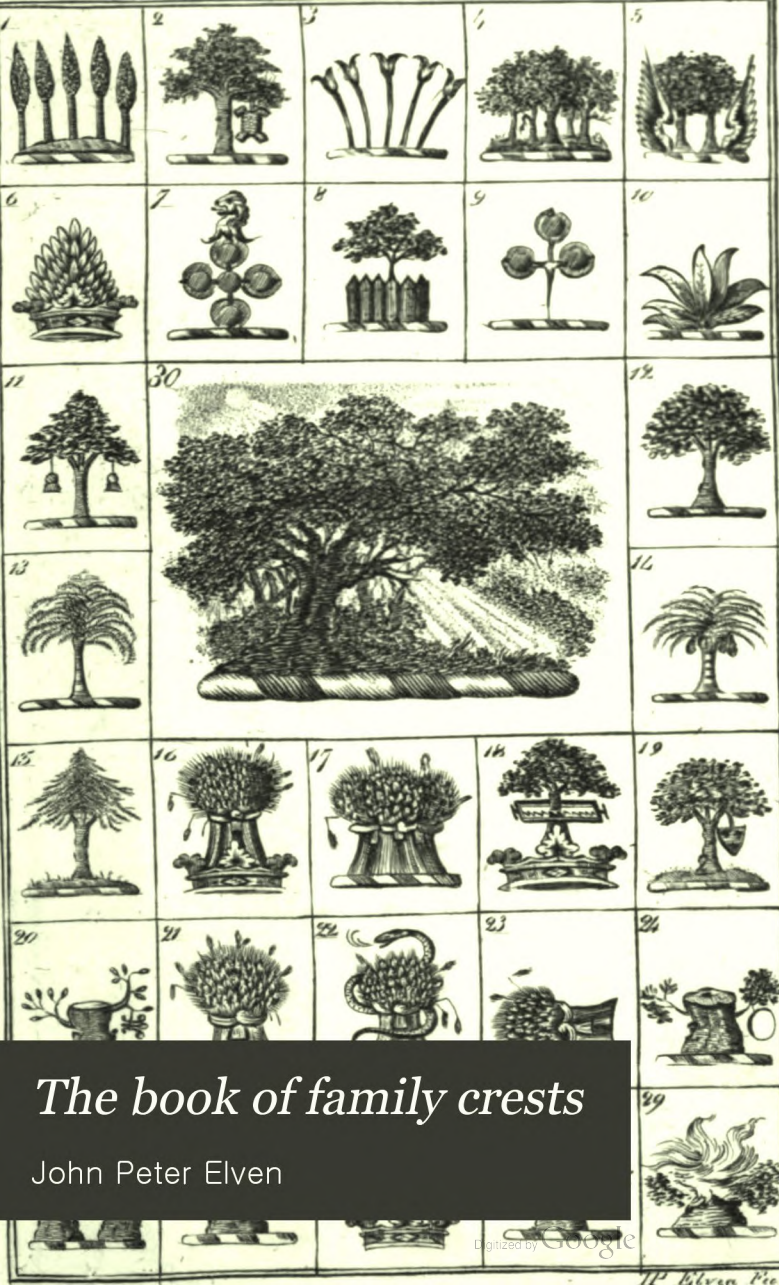

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The book of family crests

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THE BOOK
OF
Family Crests;
COMPRISING NEARLY
EVERY FAMILY BEARING,
PROPERLY
BLAZONED AND EXPLAINED,

ACCOMPANIED BY UPWARDS OF
FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CRESTS OF THE PEERS AND BARONETS—
NEARLY EVERY FAMILY OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND,
AND IRELAND, THE COLONIES, ETC., ETC.

WITH THE
SURNAMES OF THE BEARERS,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
A DICTIONARY OF MOTTOES,
AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN OF ARMS, CRESTS, ETC.,

AND A
Glossary of Terms.

FIFTH EDITION.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY WASHBOURNE, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
BLACKFRIARS.

MDCCCXLVII.



TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE,
K. G., G. C. H.,
&c. &c. &c.

THIS
BOOK OF FAMILY CRESTS,
IS,
BY HIS GRACIOUS PERMISSION,
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY
HIS MOST OBEDIENT, HUMBLE, AND DEVOTED
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PREFACE.

THE following work, which is devoted to the purpose of elucidating those honourable emblems of distinction, **FAMILY CRESTS**, was published a few years since in a single volume; when it attracted so large a share of public favour, that the impression was speedily disposed of. Thus encouraged, the proprietor has since devoted himself, with the assistance of a competent Editor, to the task of improving the production in all its details; he has caused the plates to be corrected, whenever necessary, or re-engraved; numerous new and interesting engravings have been added; the whole of the historical and miscellaneous matter has been re-written; and a Dictionary of the bearers' names, with their titles, mottos, and a correct blazonry of their Crests, has been collated and alphabetically arranged, with great care and at a heavy expense. A vast number of descriptions has been kindly contributed by the bearers themselves; the rest have been collected from rare manu-

scripts and county histories, at the British Museum, and from the works of the most eminent heraldic authors. The Editor has in particular to acknowledge his obligations to the works of Menestrier, Edmonson, Dallaway, Strutt, and Grose, for the insignia of many families of antiquity; and to the more modern productions of Berry, Robson, Deuchar, and Knight, and "last not least," to Mr. Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" and "Landed Gentry."

The number of crests and mottos accumulated from these various sources has with difficulty been compressed within an entire volume, forming Vol. II. of the present edition; the first volume being devoted to plates, containing nearly four thousand illustrations, with an Essay on the Origin of Crests, a Dictionary of Mottos borne by the nobility and gentry, cities, towns, public companies, &c. (all translated into English, and forming such a collection as has never before appeared in print), some useful Indexes, and a Glossary of Terms.

The anxious desire of the Editor and Publisher has been to present, at a reasonable price, to the heraldic artist, the amateur, and the public in general, a publication containing the correct blazonry and engraved representation of the Crests borne, not only by every Peer and Baronet of Great Britain, but by nearly every distinguished family in the kingdom.

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THE
BOOK OF CRESTS.

OF ARMS IN GENERAL—THE CREST—
THE WREATH—MOTTOS.

ONE of the first steps in civilization, is, distinction of ranks; and Heraldry, whatever may have been its original design, has unquestionably been found serviceable as the means of marking that distinction. To signalize merit, and preserve the memory of the illustrious, are the useful purposes of this science, which will ever secure it from contempt; notwithstanding that the total change of the military system in which it flourished, has tended greatly to lessen its necessity and importance.

The use of armorial ensigns is supposed by Sir John Ferne to have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics; and it is observed by several antiquaries, that symbols, or devices of honour, have been adopted by all nations, and from the earliest ages, to distinguish the noble from the inferior. The conjecture of Sir William Dugdale, that arms were first used by great military leaders, to identify themselves the easier to their friends

and followers, is not improbable ; it is related by Homer, Virgil, and Ovid, that their heroes bore figures on their shields, whereby their persons were distinctly known. But, however this may be, it is certain that, in all ages of the world, symbolical signs of one kind or other have been adopted, either to denote the valour of a chief or of a nation, to render those who bore them more formidable in appearance to their enemies, or to distinguish themselves or families.

Heraldry, as an art, flourished chiefly under the feudal system ; and it seems agreed by the most eminent antiquaries that the hereditary use of arms, to distinguish families, did not commence until the year 1230.

Coats of arms are thought to be clearly referable to the tournaments ; having been then a sort of livery, made up of several fillets, or narrow slips, of stuff of various colours ; whence originated the *fess*, the *bend*, the *pale*,* &c., which are supposed to indicate the manner in which the fillets were originally worn.

The introduction of Heraldry into England is referred to the crusades, which also gave rise, in many countries, to figures previously unknown in armorial ensigns ; as, crosses, of various colours and shapes, allerions, bezants, &c. About A.D. 1190, the arms were usually depicted on a small escutcheon, and worn at the belt ; and the reign of Richard I. supplies the earliest illustration in

* In these desultory notes on the origin of Heraldry, it is not pretended to teach the *art*, if such it may now be called. For explanation of all technicalities, therefore, the reader must refer to "*Clarke's Introduction to Heraldry*," or some similar work.

this country of their being borne on an ordinary shield ; though they are found on seals of the seventh and eighth centuries. And here it may be observed, that the curious inquirer may gain much heraldic instruction from the seals appended to ancient writings, from illuminated manuscripts, and from old tombstones and buildings.

The appellation *arms* must be ascribed to the fact that the marks of distinction so called were chiefly and first worn by military commanders, on their shields, banners, or other martial instruments.

Heraldry, like most other human inventions, was introduced and established gradually ; from the rude representation of particular figures, generally designed as characteristic of the bearer, it at length became a science, methodized and perfected by the crusades and tournaments, and, in its improved state, formed a conspicuous portion of the pageants which constituted the delight of our ancestors in the middle ages, in their cavalcades and processions, tilts, jousts, and all the “ form, pomp, and circumstance, of glorious *chivalry*.” The armed knight was known in all countries by his shield and crest, the figures on which marked his family and the nation to which he belonged. And these devices not only embellished the shield and vestment in war, but were also introduced as the appurtenances of grandeur and pageantry in the intervals of peace. The shield, helmet and armorial ensigns of the warrior lord, ornamented the walls of his castle, where these honourable trophies acted as a memento of the past, and a stimulus for the future.

It is supposed by Nisbet, and other distinguished

writers on heraldry, that its *rules* originated with the conquering Goths, on the downfall of the Roman empire; and in Stuart's "View of Society," it is remarked, that "a milder race of the ancient Germans, in the obscurity of their woods, were famed for gallantry, and for manners singularly governed by the point of honour, and animated by the virtues of the amiable sex. To excel in the achievements of war was their chief aim; hence the invention of many insignia connected with arms, which were never bestowed on the bearer but with great formality, as an honourable token of valour and merit. These emblems were the friends of his manhood, when he rejoiced in his strength; and they attended him in his age, when he wept over his weakness. Of these, the most memorable was the *shield*; it was the employment of his leisure to make this conspicuous; he was sedulous to diversify it with chosen colours; and what is worthy of particular remark, the ornaments he bestowed were, in time, to produce the art of blazonry, and the occupation of the herald."

To this it may be replied, that though the first rude notion of distinctive colouring may be ascribed to the ancient Germans, or their descendants, yet that blazonry, as an art, must unquestionably be referred to the French; which is partly proved by the heraldic terms still used. In the reign of Charlemagne, the rage for personal coats of arms and hereditary armorial distinctions, was considerably increased by the splendour of his victories; and during the time of Hugh Capet, heraldry advanced ra-

pidly towards a system. The tournaments contributed essentially to its general use.

Every individual engaged in the Holy Wars, had the form of the cross sewed or embroidered on the right shoulder of his surcoat; whence these expeditions received the appellation of *Crusades*. The cross was used in every possible variety of colour and form; one object of which was to distinguish nations. The white cross appears to have been, (in one of the crusades at least,) peculiar to the English; that of the French was red; the Flemings assumed the green cross; and those who belonged to the States of the Church were distinguished by cross-keys. Tasso, Ariosto, and other poets, contemporary with different periods of the crusades, have exemplified the splendid banners and armorial ensigns, borne by the nobles who participated in those romantic expeditions.

The assemblage of so many different nations during the crusades, naturally led to the increase of armorial charges. The cross was used in forms so numerous as to defy description. Among these, the cross fitchée, or pointed at one end, may reasonably be supposed to have been the first, on account of its convenience for temporary erection in worship, and from its being promptly removable. Amongst other charges introduced by the crusaders, were passion-nails, palmers' shoes, saracens' heads, crescents, turbans, Moors, Turks, bezants, (so called from a coin struck at Byzantium,) allerions, &c.

The very great number and variety of natural, artifi-

cial, and even chimerical, figures used in heraldry, are sufficient to preclude the possibility of their being all described or noticed within the limits of a brief essay. In all ages, men have made use of representations of animals, and other symbols, to distinguish themselves in war; and human ingenuity has multiplied these marks of distinction into figures almost innumerable. The sun, moon, stars, comets, &c., have been employed to denote glory, grandeur, power; lions, leopards, tigers, stags, serpents, cocks, doves, &c., have been used as emblems of courage, strength, swiftness, prudence, vigilance, peacefulness. War, hunting, music, &c., have furnished lances, battle-axes, halberds, swords, pikes, arrows, harps; architecture has supplied towers, castles, columns, cheverons; and other arts have contributed various things that relate to them. The human body, or its parts, is of frequent use; dresses, and ornaments of various kinds, have also found a place in armoury; with trees, plants, fruits, flowers, and, in short, almost every possible figure or thing, whether natural or artificial; add to which, many others, both chimerical and imaginary; as centaurs, hydras, griffins, cockatrices, wyverns, dragons, salamanders, &c.

The earliest authenticated account on record, of any device being used in *England* as a mark of distinction, is to be found at about the date of the Saxon conquest. On the establishment of the Heptarchy, a different device was assigned to each principality; and this was assumed by each successive prince, until Edgar ascended the throne, when he added to the cross patonce, (which

is presumed to have been his peculiar ensign,) four martlets; which number was increased to five by Edward the Confessor. After the Norman invasion, we find the arms of Edward abandoned for those of the Norman conqueror; namely, "gules, two lions passant, or," to these Richard I. added a third lion, which from that time became the hereditary bearing of his successors, and still continues to be the first and fourth quarterings of the royal arms of Great Britain.

Heraldic symbols appear to have been used at an early period in Wales. Roderic, Prince of Wales, in 843, bore, "azure, a cross pattée fitchée, or;" and Cadwallader, his ancestor, who died about 690, is supposed to have borne the same; which, indeed, is said to be traceable to their common ancestor, Arviragus, A.D. 45!

Heraldry was introduced into Scotland as early, at least, as into England. Some remarkable instances of the origin of some of the Scottish heraldic ensigns, are related by Nisbet, to which, however, we must be content to make reference only.

After the date of the Norman conquest, heraldry made rapid progress in England, and the high estimation in which it was held is attested by its union with other arts, especially with painting and sculpture. The sculpture of the Saxons, especially in bas-relief, was applied by the Normans to armorial figures. Thus was heraldry connected with the lasting monuments of architecture; and armorial devices were undoubtedly painted in enamel so early as the 12th century, and probably long before. There are escutcheons in several of our cathedrals which

afford specimens of this species of decoration; and numerous armorial illustrations painted on glass, of the 12th and 13th centuries, are to be found in old churches, manor-houses, and other buildings, as well in England as in other countries of Europe.

Several new modes of blazonry were introduced during the reign of Richard II. Armorial ensigns formed a prominent ornament of the habiliments of the court, and were frequently repeated on the bodice, surcoat, and mantle. Crests and cognizances, (of which we shall presently speak more at large,) came now into very general use, and the custom of using supporters became more frequent. Armorial distinctions were now exhibited on household furniture, on floors executed in Mosaic, (as may still be seen in many of our cathedral churches,) on plate, monuments, sepulchral brasses, pilasters, portals to mansions, coins, and in short on almost every article to decorate which they could with any propriety be applied.

In the reign of Richard III., the heralds, who until then had been mere attendants upon the court, with nominal jurisdiction in matters of chivalry, were first incorporated as a collegiate body.

The pageants which distinguished the reign of Henry VIII. occasioned great heraldic display. In the numerous tournaments, tabards, or coats of arms, were worn by the nobility in preference to the most splendid apparel; and cognizances were not only generally used by the nobles themselves, but also worn by their retainers and servants.

Many attempts had, before this date, been made to regulate the use and assumption of arms ; but great confusion still prevailed. Accordingly, in the reign of Philip and Mary, a commission of visitation was appointed "to correct all false crests, arms, and cognizances ;" and two similar commissions were issued during the same reign.

Arms were now chiefly used in connexion with architecture, sculpture, and painting, and for purposes of domestic decoration. The mansions of the great exhibited them on various parts of the buildings ; they were placed over the gateway and above the principal entrance ; the hall was decorated with them ; and the large projecting windows displayed escutcheons, single, impaled, and quartered, illustrating minutely the connexions of the family : they frequently also adorned articles of furniture, and were occasionally attached to a series of family portraits.

During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, heraldry continued to be much cultivated. The more ancient and honourable in family were most tenacious of their armorial bearings ; and distinguishing ensigns were eagerly sought after by the wealthy merchant and others, whose gentility was the result of their own exertions or ability. But chivalry had now lost much of its splendour ; and a total change had gradually taken place in character and manners. Hence, no sooner was the use of armorial emblems almost universal, than heraldry, as an art, began to decline. It has been suggested, as the chief cause of this, that the number and interminable variety of armorial bearings, occasioned by their general

use, had a natural tendency to impair the respect once felt for the comparatively few, chaste, and simple emblems of preceding reigns ; and it must be admitted that there is a tendency in the human mind to appreciate things in proportion to their rarity. Yet, independently of this, new ideas and new customs will arise with successive generations ; and what has been esteemed for a series of ages, gradually falls into disregard, and is at length treated with disdain.

Visitations continued to be made during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and during part of the last reign, the college of arms was in high repute, and great respect paid to its mandates. An attempt, however, was afterwards made for its abolition ; but this tended to an increased display of armorial ensigns, especially among the nobility and gentry who espoused the royal cause.

During the protectorate of Cromwell, the Herald's College appears to have been a nullity ; yet, even then, the emblems of honourable antiquity were not disregarded. Cromwell himself, after he had gained the supreme command of the army, exhibited on his banners and banner-ols his paternal bearings, amplified with numerous quarterings ; and after his assumption of the protectorship, his arms were constantly displayed in the centre of the national ensigns.

At the Restoration, the heralds were reinstated in all their powers and privileges. In the succeeding reign, an effort was made, though ineffectually, to re-establish the court of chivalry, and heraldry continued to be a subject

of interest. Visitations were still made ; the last of which took place in 1683 ; it being then found to be most useless to issue commands without authority to enforce them, and to threaten delinquents without the power to punish them. The times were changed ; and the dictation which had been submitted to in ruder and more warlike ages, was now neither necessary nor possible. With the extinction of this court, therefore, terminated all power of checking the assumption of armorial ensigns, and Heraldry fell rapidly "from its high estate." The ordinances which had been made for regulating the mode of bearing arms, and who were entitled to bear them, were soon disregarded ; they were assumed *ad libitum* by persons who coveted such distinctions ; and so long as the penal statutes which had hitherto guarded the heralds' office continued inoperative, and confiscations were not enforced, numbers were to be found who, defying ridicule, and under no dread of punishment, arrogated to themselves arms of honour and antiquity, and thus introduced a confusion which has never since been remedied.

Thus have we seen that, though the privilege of using armorial ensigns was first limited and select, gradual encroachments were made, and at length the custom became so common, as to impair the estimation in which heraldry had before been holden. Every person, from the emperor to the mechanic, pretended to something of the kind, founded on real or fictitious claims. All trades, professions, and societies, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, assumed particular emblems ; and these innume-

nable pretenders to armorial distinction, from the date of which we are speaking, even to the present day, coupled with the fact, that the general bent of men's minds has long since been turned from the ideal to the useful, will sufficiently account for the decadence of Heraldry, and the decreased importance of family dignities. It must be admitted that the attention of mankind in general is directed towards much nobler objects; yet still there are many who take pleasure in the study of Heraldry, and cherish with pride the honourable emblems which distinguished their ancestors, and have descended undefiled to themselves. The art is undoubtedly valuable as an historical record; and, although illustrious descent is but a stigma to a man of depraved character; yet to a respectable and virtuous member of society it may serve as a noble incentive, and the fact that his ancestors were noble or meritorious will add to the lustre of his own name. To distinguish rank, and to preserve the memory of the illustrious, are, as we have before observed, the rational purposes of this science.

Having now taken a general view of the origin, progress, and decline of Heraldry, we proceed to details connected with it as a system, and more particularly to those parts of it which it is the immediate object of this publication to illustrate; namely, the *crest*, *wreath* and *motto*.

Armorial bearings consist in the shield and its accessories.* A full *coat of arms* is made up of the shield, supporters, crest and motto. The other accessories are

* See "Clarke's Introduction to Heraldry."

accidental, and not universally used, except the wreath, which may now be said to form part of the crest. The helmet must also be spoken of as an ordinary, though not indispensable adjunct.

In the earliest ages, and the most barbarous countries, the historian has found man warring with his fellow-man, and provided for this purpose with weapons of destruction, and implements of defence. In studying to protect the human form, the head must naturally have been first and most carefully attended to ; and accordingly, defensive head-gear of one kind or other will be found to have been devised by all nations in the earliest period of their history. In this country, the helmet appears to have been at first a kind of cap, of a conical form, composed of leather or hide, which left the face unprotected. The form and substance were gradually improved ; but it was long ere they attained the elegant figure of which head-armour was afterwards found to be susceptible. Many of the earliest helmets, properly so called, were constructed of a kind of ring-mail, but without front, or vizor, which appears to have been an addition of later date. The first vizors opened horizontally, on hinges, as a door, and it was deemed a vast improvement when they were made to lift up and down. These circumstances are glanced at, because, by many writers it is supposed, that the materials of which the helmet consisted denoted the rank of the wearer. The helmets of sovereigns were of burnished gold, damasked ; those of princes and lords, of silver, the bars, breast-plate and ornaments of gold ; those of knights, of steel adorned with

silver; and those of esquires and gentlemen, of plain polished steel.

The peculiar form and position of the helmet have also long been used to distinguish rank. Those of the king and royal family, and of noblemen of Great Britain, are full-faced and grated, the number of bars denoting the quality of the bearer; that is to say, the helmet appropriated to dukes and marquesses differs from the royal helmet by having a bar exactly in the middle, and two on each side, making five bars in all; whereas, the king's helmet has six. There is but one other kind of grated helmet, and this has four bars only; is placed side-ways, and is common to all degrees of peerage under a marquess. The full-faced helmet, open and without bars, is peculiar to baronets and knights; and the close helmet, placed sideways, is for all esquires and gentlemen. In plate 102, will be found illustrations.

There was usually a projection over the top of a helmet, which is said to have been called *crista*, or the *crest*, from its resemblance to the crest on the head of the cock and some other birds. Hence, it is by some supposed, arose the first idea of the crest at present used in heraldry. On this projection, figures of various kinds, closely analogous to the present crests, were frequently worn; but as, on the one hand, there were certainly many helmets which had no such projection, so, on the other, none but heroes of great valour, or of high military command, had their helmets surmounted as described. The origin of the crest, therefore, must remain, like that of arms, in obscurity; though it is certain that em-

blematical or monstrous figures, either for ornament or pre-eminence, to mark identity, or to inspire terror, *were* worn by ancient heroes on the tops of their helmets. The figures thus used, were of various materials, as metal, leather, or wood, and they were fastened to the top of the helmet.

The date of the first introduction of crests into Britain is uncertain. There are several representations of king Richard I., with a plain round helmet on the head, and other figures representing that monarch with a kind of crest on the helmet, resembling a plume of feathers. After the reign of Richard I., most of the English kings have crowns above their helmets. That of Richard II. was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. In later reigns the crest was regularly borne, as well on the helmets of the kings, as on the head-trappings of their horses.

The Scottish monarch, Alexander III., had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and a plume of feathers by way of crest. The helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown; and that of James I., in the fifteenth century, by a lion. From this period, crests appear to have been very generally borne, both in England and Scotland. Heraldry, indeed, was then in its most palmy state, as well on the Continent as in Great Britain, and was regulated by ordinances which embraced an infinitude of niceties and peculiarities, now long since neglected, if not forgotten. The art was certainly most assiduously cultivated during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; at which time the crest was designated in he-

raldry and armour, as the uppermost part of an armorial bearing, or that part which rises over the casque, or helmet, next to the mantle; and in heraldry only, the crest was described to be, as it still is, a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, above both the helmet and the shield.

It were now quite futile to attempt to determine the original purpose of crests, which perhaps were invented for no other use than that to which they are still applied, namely, for ornamental distinction. The ancient warriors are said to have worn, as crests, the representations of animals they had killed, with the view of intimidating their enemies; or for the purpose of imparting to themselves a more formidable appearance, by making them appear taller or more martial. Hence, the term *crest-fallen* is often used, in a figurative sense, to express a want of spirit or courage. The supposition, however, that the original purpose of bearing crests was to identify commanders in the field, that they might be known by their followers in the heat and confusion of battle, seems the most reasonable; and it is certain that if the use of crests did not thus originate, they have been since applied by sovereigns, as well as military leaders, to that purpose. Edward III. was the first king of England that bore a crest upon his helmet in the field. The crest has also been used as the distinguishing badge of factions; as the white and red rose of the houses of York and Lancaster.

Some heralds trace the antiquity of the use of crests to the heathen divinities, who, they pretend, wore such

devices even before arms were made of iron and steel. Thus, Jupiter Ammon, it is said, bore a goat's head for his crest; Mars, a lion or tiger, voiding fire from the mouth and nostrils; Minerva, the mistress of arts and goddess of victory, bore a sphynx between two griffins, the emblem of wisdom and secrecy; Proteus, whom the fable represents to us in so many shapes, was a chevalier who every day changed his crest, sometimes having the head of a lion, at others that of a boar, a horse, a bull, a dragon, &c.; whence he was looked upon as a monster of so many different forms; as the first horsemen were looked upon to be centaurs, that is, half man, half horse; Hercules, for his crest, used the head of a lion, and with the skin covered his body: but, descending to mortals, it is stated that Alexander the Great at first adopted a lion for the adornment of his helmet; and afterwards, intoxicated with flattery and ambition, he arrogantly called himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and as such assumed the goat's head. Julius Cæsar, it is said, chose a star for his crest, to denote his descent from Venus; at other times he used the head of a bull, an elephant, and also of a she-wolf, by which Romulus and Remus are feigned to have been suckled.

Herodotus attributes the rise of crests to the Carians, who, according to his authority, first bore feathers on their casques, and painted figures on their bucklers. The Etruscans were also celebrated for their lofty crests, and artists have given similar additions to the helmets of the three Horatii. The mane of horse-hair appended by the Greeks to the projection on the top of

their helmets, was called by that people γόφος, and by the Romans *crista* and *juba*. The part which upheld it was called *πάγος* by the Greeks, and *conus* by the Romans. Antique helmets were sometimes divided from the base, spreading like two horns, while the interval was filled with the flowing mane of a horse, and a plume arose on either side. Such is the crest of Minerva on Mr. Hope's fine antique vase, which contains a painting of the expiation of Orestes.

In the ancient tournaments, the cavaliers had plumes of feathers, especially those of the ostrich and heron, by way of crest; these tufts they called *plumarts*, and they were fixed in tubes, on the top of high caps or bonnets. Some, however, had their crests of leather; others of parchment, pasteboard, &c., painted or varnished, to keep out the weather; and others, of steel, wood, tin, or some other substance that could be fashioned into shape, and was at the same time light and convenient. On these were sometimes represented a figure or ordinary of the coat; as, an eagle, a fleur-de-lis, &c.; but never any of those called honourable ordinaries,* as the pale, fess, &c.

In some drawings of the 13th century, several warriors are represented with a kind of crest on their helmets, but whether meant to be illustrative of the armour of that or a former æra is doubtful. In 1292, there is a seal of Hugh le Despencer, with a fan-like figure on the helmet and on the horse's head. On the helmet of Thomas, earl of Leicester, beheaded in 1322, is the figure

* See Clarke's "Introduction."

of a dragon. On the seals attached to written documents of the 14th century, it is very common to find crests ; and those most valuable heraldic remains of antiquity, medals, intaglios, and gems, afford abundant proof that the helmet generally bore a crest.

Some writers are of opinion that our brave Edward III. was the first who introduced such a device ; and that, after the institution of the Order of the Garter, every knight adopted this ornament, in imitation of their heroic sovereign ; but, from the foregoing citations, borne out by many corroborative circumstances, it seems unquestionable, that, from the time of the Romans to the present day, the wearing of crests, though not used hereditarily, has suffered very little, if any, interruption.

“ Among the Egyptians,” says Nisbet, “ none were allowed to use crests and cognizances, but those that were eminent ; neither did the Romans permit them to be used by any under the degree of knight.” Anciently, these devices were arbitrarily taken up, and were not fixed and hereditary marks of families, as afterwards ; but, it seems generally supposed that their use sowed the first seeds of armoury in general.

Crests have frequently been assumed, or granted, to perpetuate the memory of some eminent action performed by the bearer, or his progenitors ; or, to represent some special office or employment ; or, as bearing some analogy, in sound or otherwise, to the name, or title, of the assumer or grantee. But, instances are much more numerous of particular crests being assumed, and worn from century to century, (as an eagle’s head, or any

other simple emblem,) without any intelligible origin, or accountable cause.

Crests of the kind to which we have alluded, as being referable to some eminent action of the bearer, or as relating to his name or designation, are of a class which would be certain to be hereditary; but, in general, this was not any rule in the heraldry of crests, which were reputed no other than as arbitrary ornaments of coats armorial, and more of the nature of a device than a fixed hereditary bearing. Hence, many families of the same stock and name used, and still use, different crests, according to their fancy or circumstances, to illustrate particular dispositions, or on other accounts; the science of heraldry, by the practice of all nations, having allowed a freedom to change the crest, though not the coat-armorial.

The custom of conferring crests as marks of distinction seems to have originated with king Edward III., who, in 1333, granted to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, his "tymbre," as it was termed, of the eagle. By a further ordinance in the 13th of the same king, this grant was made hereditary, and the manor of Wode-ton given to support its dignity.

As an appendage to sepulchral monuments, crests are placed beneath the head of the armed effigy, attached to the helmet. Upon many of the large altar-tombs so frequent in the 16th and 17th centuries, those both of the man's and of his wife's family are carved at the feet of the recumbent figures.

Instances of crests formed of feathers may be seen in

that of Sir Henry Percy, in the time of Edward I., and in that of Sir John Harsick, of the time of Richard II., both engraved in Dr. Meyrick's celebrated work on "ancient armour."

It has long been a rule that ladies, of whatever rank, are not entitled to crests, though allowed to bear coats armorial. The reason assigned for this is, that no woman could have availed herself of their primary use; but it seems to have been forgotten that a woman is quite as incapable of bearing a shield as a helmet; and it must be admitted that there is an inconsistency in this rule of heraldry, for which it is difficult satisfactorily to account. By custom, however, women are excluded from bearing a crest.

As to the proper position of the crest, it differs according to the rank of the bearer. By commoners, and all below the peerage, the crest is placed above the helmet, and the latter resting on the shield. Peers carry the coronet on the shield, and the helmet and crest above the coronet. But, with either class, the helmet is frequently omitted altogether.

There remain but few words to be added on the subject of crests. Originally of the highest importance, conceded by royal grant, and confined to very few persons, in process of time their assumption has become universal.

The *wreath* was a kind of roll, made of two pieces of silk of different colours, twisted together, which the ancient knights wore as a head-dress when habited for tournaments. The colours were regulated by the fancy

of the wearer, the tinctures of his arms, or the choice of some favourite lady. They were most usually taken from the principal metal and colour of the coat of arms. The practice of several centuries has now attached the wreath to the crest and helmet: its proper position being between the two. The helmet is frequently dispensed with, but the wreath is always used for the crest to rest on, unless it be supported by a coronet, or a cap of state.

Mottos, devices, and war-cries, are very generally used as an addition to the arms or crest; frequently to both. The meaning of many of them is now lost, though their origin and elucidation have occupied much of the attention of antiquaries. The device and motto are distinguished from each other. The motto, properly speaking, has no relation either to the name or the arms of the bearer; but is simply an expression, or saying, carried in a scroll under or above the arms. The device was a private emblem, being properly a figure without explanation; the motto a public one, being a word or saying without a figure. Devices originated in the tournaments, where they were used as temporary emblems of distinction, instead of the proper crest. After the solemnity, the crest was resumed; but instances are not uncommon of these devices being retained as the permanent crests of their adopters.

Little regard is now paid to these distinctions, and the motto now in use may be described as a word, or saying, usually of the nature of a proverb or epigraph, expressive of some predominant passion, moral or religious sen-

OF ARMS, CRESTS, ETC.

timent, and frequently having some reference to part of the achievement, or to some action performed by the bearer. The motto of the Marquis of Cholmondeley is, *Cassis tutissima virtus*, i. e. Virtue is the safest helmet; referring to the helmet in the arms. The motto of Earl Fortescue, is, *Fortē scutum salus ducum*, A strong shield is the safety of commanders; alluding to the name of that ancient family, and to the shield borne for crest. In general, however, the motto has not any reference to either the arms or the name; it is very frequently of a religious cast; as, *Deo favente florebo*—By the favour of God I shall prosper; or expressive of some moral sentiment or precept; as, *Do well and fear not—Repel evil with good—Labor omnia vincit*, Exertion overcomes all things—*Nihil utile quod non honestum*, Nothing that is dishonest is useful; in many cases a kind of pun upon the bearer's name; as, *Pro Rege Dimico*, I fight for the king, for *Dymoke*, king's champion—*Fari-fac*, for *Fair-fax*; and that of Vere, Earl of Oxford, *Vero nihil verius*—Nothing truer than Vere—said to have been pronounced by queen Elizabeth in commendation of the loyalty of that family. In all parts of Europe, indeed, some mottos have been assumed with reference to the name of the bearers. Thus, the family of Campi, in Placenza, have the words of the ninety-sixth psalm, *Gaudebunt CAMPI, et omnia quæ in iis sunt*—Let the fields be joyful, and all that is therein; Conqueror, of Frierton, N.B., has the word *Victoria*, conquest or victory; and numerous English instances of the same kind, beside that of the Earl of Oxford, will be readily found by every reader of

this work ; as, *J'aime à jamais*, for James, Bart.—*En Grace affie*, for *Grace*, Bart. &c. &c. The motto frequently has a private or latent meaning ; as that of the royal achievement, *Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right, which was introduced by Edward III. in 1340, when he assumed the arms and title of king of France, and began to prosecute his claim, which occasioned long and bloody wars, fatal by turns to both kingdoms. Sometimes there are two mottos, as in the royal arms of Scotland ; where the one, *In Defence*, is placed in a scroll above the crest, and the other *Nemo me impune lacessit*, in a scroll under the shield and supporters. In a few instances a third motto is added ; as in the royal arms of Great Britain, where the garter, with its motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, surround the shield.

Mottos, though hereditary in the families that first adopted them, have been changed on some particular occasions, and others assumed in their stead, instances of which are frequently met with in genealogical history.

A
DICTIONARY OF MOTTOS,
 BORNE BY
 THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY,
 PUBLIC COMPANIES, CITIES, &c.;
Translated into English.

WITH OCCASIONAL NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

d. Duke, m. Marquis, e. Earl, v. Viscount, l. Lord, b. Baron, bt. Baronet,
 comp. Company, c. City, t. Town.

The names to which no letter is attached, are those of gentlemen without
 title.

A.

- A clean heart and a cheerful spirit. Portman, b.
 A cruce salus. *Salvation through the cross.* Mayo, e. Downes, b.
 A cuspidè corona. *A coronet by the lance.* Middleton, v.
 A Deo et rege. *From God and the king.* Chesterfield, e., Stan-
 hope, e., and Harrington, e., Scudamore, bt., Stanhope, bt.,
 Strachey, bt., Spencer-Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, Hampton of
 Henllys.
 A Deo lumen. *Light from God.* Kerr.
 A Deo victoria. *Victory from God.* Graham.
 A fin. *To the end.* Airlie, e.
 A fine. *To the end.* Griffith.
 A gradibus usque auroram. *From pole to pole.* South Sea comp.
 A Home! A Home! Formerly Dunbar, e.
 " Beneath the crest of old Dunbar,
 And Hepburn's mingled banners come
 Down the steep mountain glittering far,
 And shouting still, 'A Home! a Home!'"—*Walter Scott.*
 A jamais. *For ever.* James.
 A la constancia militar premio. *For the reward of military forti-
 tude.* Order of St. Herminigilde.
 A la volonté de Dieu. *At the will of God.* Strickland, bt.
 A ma puissance. *To the utmost of my power.* Stamford, e.
 A ma vie. *For my life.* Lievre; Order of the Ear of Corn and
 Ermine.
 A rege et victoriâ. *From the king and by conquest.* Barry of
 Rocklaveston.
 A te, pro te. *From thee, for thee.* Savage.

- A tout pouvoir. *To provide for every thing.* Oliphant.
 A wight man never wants a weapon. Wightman.
 The word WIGHT is used by Spenser in the sense of quick or active.
 A vinno dw derwd. *And I am God all sufficient.* Edwards.
 Ab alto speres alteri quod feceris. *Expect from heaven the reward for what you have done to others.* Wyndham.
 Abest timor. *Fear is absent.* Ewart; Ker.
 Absit ut glorier nisi in cruce. *May I glory in nothing but the cross.*
 Clarke of Ardlington.
 Absque dedecore. *Without stain.* Napier.
 Absque Deo nihil. *Nothing without God.* Peters.
 Absque labore nihil. *Nothing without labour.* Steele, bt.
 Absque metu. *Without fear.* Dalmahoy.
 Abstulit qui dedit. *He who gave hath taken away.* Jerningham.
 Accendit cantu. *He animates by crowing.* Cockburn, bt.
 Accipiter prædam sequitur, nos gloriam. *The hawk seeks prey, we (seek) glory.* Hawker of Longparish.
 Acquirat qui tuetur. *He obtains, who maintains.* Mortimer.
 Ad alta. *To high things.* Cairnie; Strother.
 Ad ardua tendit. *He attempts difficult things.* M'Olum.
 Ad arma paratus. *Prepared for arms.* Johnstone.
 Ad astra. *To the stars.* Moorsom.
 Ad astra per ardua. *To the stars through difficulties.* Drummond.
 Ad cælos volans. *Flying to the heavens.* Clavering of Calaly.
 Ad diem tendo. *I long for day.* Stein; Stevens.
 Ad escum et usum. *For food and use.* Garden.
 Ad finem fidelis. *Faithful to the end.* Colville.
 Ad finem spero. *I hope to the last.*
 Ad littora tendit. *It makes for the shore.* Jamieson.
 Ad littora tendo. *I make for the shore.* Watson.
 Ad metam. *To the goal.* Bower; Combrey; Comrey.
 Ad morem villæ de Poole. *According to the custom of Poole.* t. of Poole.
 Ad mortem fidelis. *Faithful till death.* Candler of Callan.
 Ad summa virtus. *Courage to the last.* Bruce.
 Addunt robur. *They give strength.* Hamilton.
 Adest et visum. *Present and visible.* Graden.
 Adest prudenti animus. *Courage belongs to the prudent.* Hamilton.
 Adjuvante Deo in hostes. *God aiding against enemies.* Donovan of Framfield Park; Donovan, of Ballymore; O'Donovan.
 Adhæreo. *I, adhere.* Burrell, of Broome Park.
 Adhæreo virtuti. *I adhere to virtue.* Kennedy, bt.
 Advance. Brand; Ferrier; Spiers.
 Advance with courage. Marjoribanks, bt.
 Adversa virtute repello. *I repel adversity by virtue.* Dennistoun of Dennistoun.
 Adversis major, par secundis. *Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.* Bulwer, bt.; Bulwer, Forbes.

- Æquabiliter et diligenter. Justly and diligently.* Redesdale, b.
Æquam servare mentem [Horace, lib. ii. Od. 3.] *To preserve an equal mind.* Rivers, b.; Green, bt.; Mathew.
 "In adverse hours an equal mind maintain,
 Nor let your spirit rise too high,
 Though fortune kindly change the scene."—*Francis.*
- Æquanimiter. With equanimity.* Suffield, b.; Shuttleworth of Great Bowden.
Æquo adeste animo. Be of mind unchangeable. Cope, bt.
Æquo pede propera. Proceed with a steady pace. East, bt.
Age omne bonum. Do all good. Allgood.
Agendo gnaviter. By acting boldly. Leeke of Longford Hall, Whitworth.
Agincourt.....Wodehouse, b.; Lenthall, of Oxon. and Berks Waller, bt.
 An ancestor of each of these families is stated to have fought at Agincourt.
Agitatione purgatur. It is purified by motion. Russell, bt.
Agnoscar eventum. I shall be known by the result. Ross.
Aides Dieu! Help, O God! Mill, bt.
Aimez loyauté. Love loyalty. Winchester, m.; Bolton, b.; Cowan, bt.; Paulet, bt.
Ainsi et peustestre meilleur. Thus and perhaps better. Rolleston, of Watnall and Frankfort Castle.
Alba de Tormes.....Hamilton, bt.
 The unfortified town and dismantled castle of Alba de Tormes (a town situate five leagues S. E. of Salamanca) were most gallantly defended by the late Sir John Hamilton against the vastly superior force of Marshal Soult.
Ales volat propriis. The bird flies to its own. Thanet, e.
Algiers.....Exmouth, v.
Alis aspicit astra. Flying, he looks towards the stars. Carnegie.
Alis et animo. With speed and courage. Monro.
Alis nutrior. I am fed by birds. Simpson.
All is in God.....Clovyle.
All my hope is in God. Frazer; Udney.
All worship be to God only.....Fishmongers' comp., London.
Alla corona fidissimo. To the crown most faithful. Leche of Carden.
Alla ta Hara.....Mildmay, bt.
Alleluiah.....Tuite, bt.
Al merito militar. To military merit. Order of St. Ferdinand.
Alta pete. Aim at high things. Glen.
Alta petit. He aims at high things. Stott.
Altera merces. Another reward. M'Lean.
Alteri si tibi. To another, if to thyself. Harvey, of Thorpe; Savill, Onley.
Altiora in votis. Higher things are the object of my wishes. Des Vœux, bt.
Altiora pete. Seek higher things. Gordon.
Altiora peto. I seek higher things. Oliphant, of Condie.

- Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur. *They will rise the highest who aim at the highest things.* Forbes, bt., Fordyce.
 Altius tendo. *I aim higher.* Kinlock, bt.
 Always.....Stevens of Dorking.
 Always faithful.....M'Kenzie.
 Always helping.....Garvine.
 Always the same.....Freebairn.
 Amat victoria curam. *Success is gained by caution.* Clark, bt.; Clerk, bt.
 Amantibus justitiam pietatem fidem. *To the lovers of justice, piety and faith.* Order of St. Anne of Sleswich.
 Amicè. *Lovingly.* Russel; Watts.
 Amicitia reddit honores. *Friendship confers honors.* Pringle.
 Amicitiae virtutisque fœdus. *The league of friendship and virtue.* Hippisley, bt.; Grand order of Wirtemberg.
 Amicitiam trahit amor. *Love draws friendship.* Wire-drawers' Comp.
 Amico fidus ad aras. *Faithful to a friend as far as conscience permits.* Rutherford.
 Amicta vitibus ulmo. *An elm covered with vines.* Elmsall.
 Amicus amico. *A friend to a friend.* Bellingham.
 Amicus certus. *A sure friend.* Peat.
 Amo. *I love.* Buccleugh, d.; Mac Kindlay; Scott.
 Amo inspecio. *I love but investigate.* Scot.
 Amo probos. *I love the virtuous.* Scott, of Malleny; Blair, of Blair; Towle.
 Amore patriæ. *By patriotism.* Scot.
 Amore sitis unito. *Earnestly desiring united love.* Tin Plate Workers' and Wire Workers' Comp.
 Amore vici. *I have conquered by love.* M'Kenzie.
 Amore vinci. *Vincible by love.* M'Kenzie.
 Amor et obedientia. *Love and obedience.* Painters' Comp. Exeter.
 Amor patitur moras. *Love endures delays.* Lumisden.
 Amor proximi. *The love of our neighbour.* Order of Neighbourly Love.
 Anchor fast.....Groat.
 Anchor fast, anchor.....Gray, b.
 Anchora salutis. *The anchor of safety.* O'Loghlen, bt.
 Anchora spei Cereticæ est in te, Domine. *The anchor of Cardigan's hope is in thee, O Lord!* t. of Cardigan.
 An I may.....De Lyle.
 Anima in amicis una. *One feeling among friends.* Powell, of Stanedge.
 Animis et fato. *By courageous acts and good fortune.* Thriep-land, bt.
 Animo et fide. *By courage and fidelity.* Guilford, e.; Burroughes, of Burlingham and Long Stratton.
 Animo, non astutiâ. *By courage, not by craft.* Gordon, bt.; Pedler, of Hoo Mavey; Gorden, of Florida.

- Animosè certavit. *He hath striven courageously.* Pryme, of Cambridge.
- Animus fortuna sequitur. *Fortune follows courage.* Craik.
- Animus prudentia firmat. *Prudence strengthens courage.* Brisbane.
- Animus rege. *Govern thy mind.* Keith ; Moore, of Grimeshill.
- Animus et fata. *Courage and fortune.* Thriepland.
- Animus non deficit æquus. *A just mind is not wanting.* Wilmoughby de Eresby, b.
- Animus tamen idem. *A mind yet unchanged.* Cuffe, bt. ; Wheeler.
- Animus valet. *Courage availeth.* Bosworth.
- Annoso robore quercus. *An oak in full strength.* Aikenhead.
- Ante ferit quam flamma micat. *He strikes quicker than flame flashes.* Order of the Golden Fleece.
- Antiquum assero decus. *I claim antient honor.* Arrot.
- Antiquum obtinens. *Possessing antiquity.* Bagot, b. ; Shakerly, bt. ; Cotgreave, of Netherleigh ; Beaumont.
- Aperto vivere voto. *To live without a wish concealed.* Aylesford, e.
- Apparet. *It appears.* Edgar.
- Appetitus rationi pareat. *Let desire obey reason.* Fitzwilliam, e. ; Custance, of Western House.
- Appropinquat dies. *The day is at hand.* Johnson.
- Aquila non captat muscas. *The eagle catcheth not flies.* Graves, b. ; Bedingfield, of Ditchingham ; Drake ; Greaves, of Mayfield Hall ; Buller.
- Arbor vitæ Christus, fructus per fidem gustamus. *Christ is the tree of life, the fruit whereof we taste through faith.* Fruiters' Comp.
- Arcui meo non confido. *I trust not to my bow.* Wilke.
- Arcus, artes, astra. *The bow, arts, and stars.* Birney ; Burmey.
- Ardchoille. *The woody hill.* M'Gregor.
- Ardenter amo. *I love fervently.* Scot.
- Ardens. *Fervent.* Peat.
- Ardet virtus non urit. *Valour burns but consumes not.* Fyers.
- Ardua petit ardea. *The heron seeks high places.* Heron, bt.
- Ardua tendo. *I aspire to high things.* Malcolm.
- Ardua vinco. *I overcome difficulties.* Stratton.
- Arma pacis fulcra. *Arms are the supporters of peace.* Artillery Comp.
- Arma parata fero. *I carry arms in readiness.* Campbell.
- Armat et ornat. *For defence and ornament.* Brown.
- Armis et animis. *By arms and courage.* Carnagie ; Carnegie ; Gilfillan.
- Armis et diligentia. *By arms and diligence.* Baskin.
- Armis et fide. *By arms and fidelity.* Campbell.
- Armis et industria. *By arms and industry.* Cochran.
- Armis potentius æquum. *Justice is more powerful than arms.* Falconer.
- Arte conservatus. *Preserved by art.* Christopher.

- Arte et animo. *By skill and courage.* Ferguson.
 Arte et marte. *By skill and valour.* Middleton.
 Arte vel marte. *By art or force.* Deans.
 Artes honorabit. *He will do honor to the arts.* Hanger.
 Artis vel martis. *By arts or wars.* Eastoft.
 Arts and trades united..... Fan Makers' Comp.
 As God will, so be it..... Blacksmiths' Comp., London.
 As the hart the water brooks..... Huntley, of Boxwell.
 Asher dure. *Hard enough.* Ironmongers' Comp.
 Aspera me juvant. *Difficulties delight me.* Low.
 Aspera virtus. *Virtue is difficult.* Sinclair.
 Aspira. *Aspire thou.* Feld.
 Aspiro. *I aspire.* Ramsay, bt.; M'Fell.
 Assiduitate. *By assiduity.* Johnston; Skeen.
 Assiduitate non desidiâ. *By assiduity, not by sloth.* Loch, of Drylaw.
 Astra castra, numen lumen, munimen. *The stars my canopy, providence my guide and safeguard.* Balcarres, e.
 Atalanta..... Hardinge.
 At all tymes God me defend..... Lyell.
 At spes infracta. *Yet my hope is unbroken.* Dick; Hood.
 At spes non fracta. *Yet my hope is not broken.* Hopetown, e.; Hope, bt.; Hope, of Deepdene; &c.
 At spes solamen. *Yet hope is my solace.* Hope.
 Attamen tranquillis. *Tranquil notwithstanding.* Maitland.
 Attendez vous. *Wait patiently.* Boyes.
 Au bon droit. *To the just right.* Egremont, e.; Wyndham, of Cromer; Wyndham, of Dinton.
 Au plaisir fort de Dieu. *At the all-powerful disposal of God.* Mount Edgecumbe, e.
 Auctor pretiosa facit. *The giver makes them valuable.* Buckinghamshire, e.
 Audacem juvant fata. *The fates assist the bold.* Somerville.
 Audaces fortuna juvat. *Fortune favors the bold.* King, bt.; Cosby, of Stradbally; Davenport, of Bramall; Carpenter; Burroughs; Turnbull.
 Audaces juvat. *She favours the bold.* Cleveland; Goodge; Campbell.
 Audaces juvo. *I favor the bold.* M'Causland, of Strabane; Campbell.
 Audacia. *Boldness.* Grant.
 Audacia et industria. *Boldness and diligence.* Buchanan.
 Audaci favet fortuna. *Fortune favours the bold.* Turnbull.
 Audaciter. *Boldly.* Ewen.
 Audacter et sincerè. *Boldly and sincerely.* Powes, e.
 Audacter et strenuè. *Boldly and earnestly.* Pollock.
 Audax. *Bold.* Erth.
 Audax et promptus. *Bold and ready.* Douglas.
 Audax omnia peteti. *Resolute to endure all things.* Harding.

- Audentes fortuna juvat. *Fortune favours the bold.* Mackinnon ; Mowbray ; Twing.
- Audio sed taceo. *I hear but say nothing.* Trollop.
- Audito et gradito. *Listen and rise.* Cruikshanks.
- Augeor dum progredior. *I increase as I proceed.* Durham.
- Auriga virtutum prudentia. *Prudence is guide of the virtues.* Mawbey.
- Ausim et confido. *I am brave and confident.* Erskine ; Airskine.
- Auspice Christo. *Under the guidance of Christ.* Davie, bt. ; Lawley, bt. ; Wenlock, b.
- Auspice Deo. *Under God's direction.* Speid.
- Auspice numine. *Under divine direction.* Welsh.
- Auspice summo numine. *Under direction of Almighty God.* Irvine.
- Auspicio regis et senatûs Angliæ. *Under the auspices of the sovereign and senate of England.* East India Comp.
- Auspicium melioris ævi. *A token of better times.* St. Alban's, d.
- Aut mors aut vita decora. *Either death or honorable life.* Gordon.
- Aut nunquam tentes aut perfice. *Either never attempt or accomplish.* Dorset, d. ; Bennet of Laleston.
- Aut pax aut bellum. *Either peace or war.* Donaldson.
- Aut tace aut face. *Either be silent or act.* Scott.
- Aut viam inveniam aut faciam. *I will either find a road or make one.* Wightwick, of Bloxwich.
- Aut vincere aut mori. *Victory or death.*
- Autre n'auray. *I will wear none other.* Order of the Golden Fleece.
- Auxiliante resurgo. *Being helped I rise again.* Graham.
- Auxilio ab alto. *By aid from on high.* Martin.
- Auxilio Dei. *By the help of God.* Eresby ; Morehead ; Muirhead.
- Auxilio divino. *By divine assistance.* Drake, bt.
- Auxilium ab alto. *Aid from above.* Clonbrock, b. ; Martin, bt. ; Kellet ; Normand.
- Auxilium meum ab alto. *My help is from above.* Blakeney.
- Auxilium meum a Domino. *My help is from the Lord.* Price, bt.
- Avance. *Advance!* Portmore, e.
- Avancez. *Advance!* Hill, b. ; Hill, bt. ; Chambers.
- Avant. *Forward.* Stewart, bt.
- Avauncez et archez bien. *Advance and shoot well.* Swinnerton, of Butterson.
- This motto was granted for great courage shewn by an ancestor of the family—a crusader—in killing a Turk on the field of battle.
- Avi numerantur avorum [Virgil. Geor., lib. iv. ver. 209.] *A long line of ancestors is enumerated.* Grantley, b. ; Perton.
- “The fortune of the family remains,
And grandsires' grandsires the long list contains.”—Dryden.
- Avis la fin. *Consider the end.* Ailsa, m. ; Keydon.
- Avito viret honore. *He flourishes with ancestral honour.* Bute, m. ; Wharnccliffe, b. ; Stewart de Rothsay, b.

Avonno div dervid. *The all-sufficient God will send.* Lloyd.
 Await the day.....Mayne of Teffont.
 Ay forward.....Brand.
 Ayez prudence. *Have prudence.* Biss.
 Aymez loyalté. *Love loyalty.* Winchester, m.; Bolton, b.;
 Cowan, bt.
 Azincourt.—*See* Agincourt.

B.

Baroach.....Nicholson.
 Barbaria.....Order of the Burgundian Cross.
 Basis virtutum constantia. *Constancy is the foundation of all virtues.* Hereford, v.
 Be as God will.....Bracebridge, of Atherstone Hall.
 Be bolde, be wyse.....Gollop, of Strode and Bowwood.
 Be ever mindful.....Campbell.
 Be faithful.....Vans, of Barnbarroch.
 Be fast.....Mexborough, e.
 Be firm.....Coates; Terrie.
 Be hardie.....Edmonston.
 Be hardy.....Edminston.
 Be it fast.....Fotheringham.
 Be just and fear not.....Lifford, v.; Ashby, of Quinby; Payne.
 "Be just and fear not:
 Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
 Thy God's, and truth's."—*Shakspeare.*
 Be mindful.....Cawdor, b.; Campbell, bt.
 Be right and persist.....Young, bt.
 Be sure.....Pasley.
 Be traist, (i. e. faithful,) and Exempla suorum. *The example of his ancestors.* Innes.
 Be true.....M'Guarie.
 Be watchful.....Darsch.
 Bear and forbear.....Langford, b.; Moreland, bt.; Bernard.
 Beare and forbear.....Langley.
 Bear up.....Fulford, of Great Fulford.
 Beati pacifici. *Blessed are the peacemakers.* Stewart.
 Beati misericordes; quoniam ipsis misericordia tribuetur. *Blessed are the merciful; for unto them mercy shall be granted.* Scots' Comp.
 Bella! horrida bella! *Wars! horrid wars!* Lisle, b.
 Bellicæ virtutis præmium. *The reward of military valour.* Orders of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honour.
 Bello ac pace paratus. *In war and peace prepared.* Braikenridge.
 Benedictus qui tollit crucem. *Blessed is he who bears the Cross* Bennet.
 Bene factum. *Well done.* Weldon.

Beneficiorum memor. *Mindful of benefits.* Nicholson.
 Benè merentibus. *To the well-deserving.* Orders of Lion of Lem-
 bourg and of St. Charles Wurtemberg.
 Benè paratum dulce. *It is delightful to be well prepared.* Ogilvy.
 Benè præparatum pectus. *A heart well prepared.* Blake—Jex.
 Benè qui pacificè. *He lives well who lives peacefully.* Allardyce.
 Benè qui sedulo. *He lives well who lives industriously.* Arkley.
 Benigno numine. *By a kind providence.* Chatham, e.; Bentley,
 of Birch House.
 Beware in time. Lumsden.
 Bi se Mac na slaurie. *Be thou the Son of the Crook.* M'Laurin.
 Bis vivit qui benè. *He lives twice who lives well.* Becher, bt.
 Blow, hunter, thy horn. Forester; Forrester.
 Blow shrill. Mercier.
 Bon fin. *A good end.* Graham, of Fintry.
 Bonis omnia bona. *All things are good to the good.* Orr.
 Bonne et belle assez. *Good and handsome enough.* Bellasyse.
 Boulogne et Cadiz. *Boulogne and Cadiz.* Heygate, bt.
 Thomas Heygate, the baronet's ancestor, was provost-marshal-general
 under the earl of Essex, at the capture of Cadiz.
 Boutez en avant. *Push forward.* Barry.
 Boyne. Kidder, of Ireland, and of Maresfield, Sussex.
 Bryreroderyri. Wynn Williams.
 By command of our superiors. Watermen's Comp., London.
 By degrees. Brey.
 By faith we are saved. Cathcart, bt.
 By faith I obtain. Turner's Comp., London.
 By hammer and hand all arts do stand. Blacksmiths' Comp.
 By industry we prosper. Gavin.
 By the providence of God. Mac Sween.
 By these we shine, and it is fortified. Mac Conack.
 By valour. Herin; Heron.
 By wounding I cure. Stirling.
 Bydand. *Remaining.* Gordon, of Lesmore. bt.
 Bydand to the last. *Remaining for ever.* Gordon.
 Byde. Gordon.
 Byde be. Gordon.
 Byde together. Gordon.

C.

Cada uno es higo de sub obras.
 Cadam ar cyfrwys. *Strong and dexterous.* Williams, bt.
 Cadenti porrigo dextram. *I extend my right hand to the falling.*
 Pearse.
 Caen, Cressie, Calais. Radclyffe, of Fox Denton.
 An ancestor of the family, Sir John Radcliffe, knt., of Ordshall, was a
 gallant warrior in the French wars of Edward III., and participated in
 the sieges of Caen and Calais, and the ever-memorable battle of Cressie.

- Callidè et honestè. *Wisely and honourably.* Calley, of Burderop.
 Calm.....Mc Adam.
 Canada.....Prevost.
 Candidè et cautè. *Candidly and cautiously.* Elliot; Grieve.
 Candidè et constanter. *Candidly and firmly.* Coventry, e.
 Candidè et securè. *Candidly and safely.* Lynedoch, b.
 Candidè sed cautè. *Candidly, but cautiously.* Sinclair, bt.
 Candidiora pectora. *Purer hearts.* Whytt.
 Candor dat viribus alas. *Truth gives wings to strength.* Hogarth;
 Rochfort.
 Candore. *By candour.* Robe.
 Capta majora. *Seeking greater things.* Geddes.
 Carid nam fecham. *A friend in time of trial.* Smyth.
 Carn na cuimhne. *The rock of remembrance.* Farquharson.
 Carpe diem. *Seize the present opportunity.* Paynter, of Surrey.
 Cassis tutissima virtus. *Virtue is the safest helmet.* Cholmonde-
 ley, m.; Delamere, b.; Armour.
 Catus semper viret. *The cautious man will always flourish.*
 Caton.
 Cause caused it.....Elphinstone, b.
 Cautè et sedulò. *Cautiously and assiduously.* Brown.
 Cautè non astutè. *Cautiously, not craftily.* Ross.
 Cautè sed impavidè. *Cautiously, but fearlessly.*
 Cautus a futuro. *Cautious as to the future.* Bowen.
 Cautus metuit foveam lupus. *The cautious wolf fears the snare.*
 Caton, of Binbrook.
 Cave! *Beware!* Cave.
 Cave! adsum. *Beware! I am present.* Jardine, bt.; Jardin.
 Cave! Deus videt. *Beware! God sees.* Cave.
 Cavendo tutus. *Safe, by being cautious.* Devonshire, d.; Bur-
 lington, e.; Waterpark, b.; Hardwick; Cruckshank.
 Cedant arma togæ. (Cic.) *Let arms yield to the gown.* Read, bt.
 The whole line by Cicero is, Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea lin-
 guæ—*Let arms yield to the toga, the laurel to the tongue*, where the
 orator shows how much more effective in defeating the conspiracy of
 Catiline was the sagacity of the statesman than the arms of the warrior.
 Celer atque fidelis. *Active and faithful.* Duine.
 Certa cruce salus. *Sure salvation through the cross.* Kinnaird, b.;
 Garritte.
 Certamine parata. *Prepared for the strife.* Cairncross.
 Certamine summo. *In the battle's height.* Brisbane; M'Onoghuy.
 Certum pete finem. *Aim at a sure end.* Thompson; Bissland;
 Corse; Croese; Howard; Bundy.
 Cervus non servus. *A stag not enslaved.* Goddard.
 Chauncun le sien. *Every man his own.* Bourke.
 Chase.....Geary, bt.
 Che sarà, sarà. *What will be, will be.* Bedford, d.; Russell, bt.
 Chi la fa l'aspetti. *As a man does, so let him expect to be done by.*
 Mazzinghi, Count.

Christiana militia. *Christian warfare.* Order of Christ of Portugal.

Christi crux est mea lux. *The cross of Christ is my light.* Northcote, bt.

Christo duce, feliciter. *Happily, under the guidance of Christ.* Binning.

Christus mihi lucrum. *Christ is the gain I seek.* Stewart.

Christus providebit. *Christ will provide.* Thomson.

Christus sit regula vitæ. *Let Christ be the rule of life.* Samwell of Upton Hall.

Cia 'll agos Neart (Irish.) *Reason and power; or Power used with judgment.* O'Connell of Derrynane Abbey.

Cio che Dio vuole, io voglio. *What God wills, I wish.* Dormer, b.

Civil and religious liberty. Wood of Singleton Lodge.

Clarior è tenebris. *The brighter from previous obscurity.* Milntown, e.; Purves; Purvis of Dursham.

Clarior hinc honos. *Honour from this source is the brighter.* Buchanan.

Clariora sequor. *I follow brighter things.* Buchanan of Ardock.

Clariores è tenebris. *Men are the brighter from previous obscurity.* Puleston, bt.; Polden.

Clarum reddit industria. *Industry renders illustrious.* Milne.

Clementiâ et animis. *By clemency and courage.* Panmure, b.

Clementia tecta rigore. *Clemency concealed under apparent rigour.* Maule.

Cœlestia canimus. *We sing (of) heavenly things.* Synge, bt.

Cœlestia sequor. *I follow heavenly things.* M'Donald; Monro.

Cœlis exploratis. *On account of the heavens having been explored.* Herschel.

Cœlitus datum. *Given by God.* Finlason; Finlay; Borthwick.

Cœlitus mihi vires. *My powers are from heaven.* Ranelagh, v.

Cœlitus vires. *Powers given by heaven.* Mallet.

Cœlum non animum. *You may change your climate, but not your disposition.* Waldegrave, e.; Rhodes of Bellair.

This motto is from Horace's *Epis.*, lib. i., Ep. xi., and is thus translated by Francis:—

“They who through the venturous ocean range,
Not their own passions, but the climate change.”

Cœlum non solum. *Heaven not earth.* Steavenson; Stevenson.

Cœlum versus. *Heavenward.* Dickson.

Cæteris major qui melior. *He is greater who is better than others.* Radcliffe of Warlegh.

Cogadh na sithe. *Peace or war.* McCrummen.

Cogito. *I reflect.* Weems.

Cognosce teipsum et discce pati. *Know thyself, and learn to suffer.* Rawlings of Padstow.

Colens Deum et regem. *Worshipping God and the king.* Collins.

Collocet in cœlis nos omnes vis Michaelis. *Michael's strength will place us all in heaven.* Linlithgow, Scotland.

- Coloony.
 Come, ye blessed, when I was harbourless, ye lodged me. Inn-
 holders' Comp., London.
 Cominūs et eminūs. *Far and near.* Order of the Porcupine,
 France.
 Comme je fus. *As I was.* Ward, b.
 Comme je trouve. *As I find.* Ormonde, m.; Butler, bt.
 Commit thy work to God.....Caithness, e.
 Commodum non damnum. *A convenience not an injury,* (allud-
 ing to the flame of fire in the arms and crest.) Backie;
 Baikie.
 Compositum jus fasque animi. *Law and equity united.* Ellen-
 borough, b.
 Conamine augeor. *By effort I am advanced.* Lesly.
 Concordans. *Agreeing.* Order of Concord, Brandenburg.
 Concordant nomine facta. *Our deeds agree with our name.*
 Grace, bt.
 Concordiā crescimus. *We increase by concord.* Bromhead, bt.
 Concordiā, integritate, industriā. *By concord, integrity, and in-*
dustry. Rothschild.
 Concordiā parvæ res crescent. *Small things increase by concord.*
 Merchant Tailors' Comp.
 Concordiā præstò. *With harmony, ready.* Forbes.
 Concordiā res parvæ crescent. *Small things increase by concord.*
 The States General.
 Concordia vincit. *Unanimity conquers.* Cochran.
 Concussus surgo. *Though shaken, I rise.* Garriock.
 Condide. *Be secret.* Stewart.
 Confide rectè agens. *Fear not, acting justly.* Newdegate, of Hare-
 field; Newdigate; Broadhead; Wooller.
 Confido. *I trust.* Boyd, bt.; Boyd, of Merton Hall; Bell; Le
 Bon; Peters.
 Confido, conquiesco. *I trust, and am contented.* Tollemache.
 Confido in Deo. *I trust in God.* Backhouse.
 Confido in Domino. *I trust in the Lord.* Peterkin.
 Confido non confundar. *I trust, and shall not be confounded.*
 Tyndale, of Hayling.
 Confisus viribus. *Confident in my own powers.* Watson.
 Conjuncta virtuti fortuna. *Good fortune is allied to bravery.*
 M'Beth.
 Conjunctio firmitat. *Union gives strength.* Middleton, of Leam.
 Conquiesco. *I am contented.* Metcalfe, bt.
 Consequitur quodcunque petit. *He obtains whatever he seeks.*
 Headford, m.; Drummond; Taylor, of Pennington.
 Consilio et animis. *By wisdom and courage.* Lauderdale, e.;
 Maitland; Ramadge.
 Consilio et animo. *By wisdom and courage.* Maitland.
 Consilio et impetu. *By counsel and force.* Agnew.
 Consilio et prudentiā. *By wisdom and prudence.* Clancarty, e.

- Consilio non impetu. *By counsel, not by force.* Agnew, bt.; Agnew, of Barnbarroch.
- Constante et ferme. *Constant and firm.* Osbaldeston.
- Constans contraria spernit. *The resolute man despises difficulties.* Edgeworth.
- Constans et fidelitate. *Constant and with fidelity.* Order of St. Hubert.
- Constans et prudens. *Constant and prudent.* Campbell.
- Constans fidei. *Steady to my faith.* Ridley, bt.
- Constant.....Gray.
- Constant and true.....Rose; Ross.
- Constant en tout. *Constant in everything.* Standish of Duxbury
- Constanter. *With constancy.* Hore of Pole Hore, Harperstown, &c.; Dukes.
- Constantèr et prudenter. *Firmly and prudently.* Campbell, of Sombey; Cessnock, of Treesbank and Fairfield.
- Constantià et fidelitate. *By constancy and fidelity.* Clarke, bt.
- Constantià et labore. *By resolution and exertion.* Kirby.
- Constantià et virtute. *By constancy and virtue.* Amherst, e.
- Contentement passe richesse. *Contentment is preferable to riches.* Bowyer, bt.
- Contranando incrementum. *Prosperity by swimming against the stream.* t. of Peebles, Scotland.
- Copiosè et opportunè. *Plentifully and opportunely.* Bunten.
- Cor nobile, cor immobile. *A heart noble, a mind determined.* Vivian, bt.
- Cor unum, via una. *One heart, one way.* Exeter, m.; Mount-sandford, b.
- Cor vulneratum. *A wounded heart (alluding to the heart pierced with an arrow, in the arms.)* Mack.
- Corda serata pando. *I lay open locked hearts.* Lockhart, bt.
- Corde et manu. *With heart and hand.* Steuart; Stewart; Gordon; Watling.
- Corde manue. *With heart and hand.* Steuart; Stewart; Gordon; Watling.
- Cordi dat robora virtus. *Virtue gives strength to the heart.* Porch, of Edgarley.
- Cornu exaltabitur honore. *The horn shall be exalted in honour.* Smyth, of Drumcree.
- Corona mea Christus. *Christ is my crown.* Chetwode, bt.
- Coronat fides. *Faith crowns all.* Pringle, bt.; Dall.
- Courage!.....Cumming, bt.; Gordon, bt.; Downie; Hillson; Turnbull; Cummin.
- Courage a l' Ecosse. *Courage after the manner of the Scotch.* Spense or Spenser.
- An ancestor of the family married a daughter of Sir James Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, and commanded the Scotch army of the famous queen of Bohemia.
- Courage et esperance. *Courage and hope.* Storie, of Springfield Lodge.

- Courage sans peur. *Courage, with nought of fear.* Gage, v.
 Craggan an fhithich. *The rock of the raven.* Macdonnell.
 Craig Ellachie. *The rock of alarm.* Grant.
 Craig ubhe. *The black rock.* Farquharson.
 Craignez honte. *Fear shame.* Portland, d.; Weston; Dillwyn, of Burroughs Lodge.
 Crede Byron. *Trust Byron.* Byron, b.
 Crede et vince. *Believe and conquer.* Toash.
 Credo. *I believe.* Sinclair.
 Credo et amo. *I believe and love.* Crossley, of Scatcliffe.
 Credo et videbo. *I believe, and I shall see.* Chiesly.
 Crescam ut prosum. *I will increase, that I may do good.* Mitchelson; Order of St. Joachim.
 Crescat Deo promotore. *He will prosper, with God as his guide.* Leslie.
 Crescit sub pondere virtus. *Virtue increases under oppression.* Chapman, bt.; Fielding; Seys.
 Crescitque virtute. *And grows by virtue.* Mackenzie.
 Crescitur cultu. *It is increased by cultivation.* Barton, of Stapleton Park.

Allusive to the family crest, which is an acorn.

- Cresco. *I increase.* Stiven.
 Cresco et spero. *I increase and hope.* Hannay.
 Creta cruce salus. *Salvation spread by the cross.* Kinnaird, b.
 Crom a boo. *Crom* (a castle, formerly belonging to the Fitzgeralds) *to victory—or for ever; an Irish watchword or war-cry.* Leinster, d.
 Cruce delector. *I delight in the cross.* Sinclair.
 Cruce glorior. *I glory in the cross.* Pye.
 Cruce non leone fides. *My trust is in the cross, not in the lion.* Mathew.

The arms are "three lions rampant," &c.

- Cruce salus. *Through the cross, salvation.* Shee.
 Cruci dum spiro fido. *Whilst I have breath I trust in the cross.* Galway, v.
 Cruci dum spiro spero. *Whilst I have breath I hope in the cross.* Netterville, v.
 Cruciata cruce junguntur. *Afflictions are connected with the cross.* Gardyne.
 Crux Christi lux cœli. *The cross of Christ is the light of Heaven.* Pettiward.
 Crux Christi nostra corona. *The cross of Christ is our crown.* Barclay; Mercer; Mersar.
 Crux dat salutem. *The cross gives salvation.* Sinclair.
 Crux mihi grata quies. *The cross is my pleasing hope* (resting-place). Adam; Edie; McAdam.
 Crux salutem confert. *The cross confers salvation.* Barclay.
 Cubo et excubo. *I sleep and watch.* Graeme.
 Cui debeo fidus. *Faithful to whom I owe faith.* Craw.

- Cuidich an high. *Assist the king.* M'Donnel.
 Cuinich bas alpin. *Remember the death.* Macalpin, of Alpin;
 Alpin.
 Cuislean mo cridhe. *The pulsation of my heart.* M'Donnel.
 Cum corde. *With the heart.* Drummond.
 Cum plena magis. *Increasing with the full moon.* Smith.
 Alluding to the crescent, which is the family crest.
 Cum prudentiâ sedulus. *Diligent with prudence.* Beatson;
 Betson.
 Cuncta mea mecum. *My all is with me.* Stedman.
 Cunctantèr tamen fortitèr. *Slowly, yet resolutely.* Hutchinson.
 Cur me persequeris? *Why persecutest thou me?* Eustace.
 Curâ atque industriâ. *By carefulness and industry.* Vair.
 Cura cedit fatum. *Carefulness is a substitute for* (stands in the
 place of) *fortune.* Thomson.
 Cura dat victoriam. *Caution gives victory.* Denham.
 Curâ et candore. *With prudence and sincerity.* Cunningham, bt.;
 Forbes.
 Curâ et constantiâ. *By caution and constancy.* Cunninghame.
 Curâ et industriâ. *By caution and industry.* Walker.
 Cura quietem. *Vigilance ensures tranquillity.* Hall, of Dun-
 glass.
 Cu re bu. Farrell.
 Cursum perficio. *I accomplish the race.* Hunter, of Hunterston.

D.

- Da gloriam Deo. *Give glory unto God.* Dyers' Comp.
 Da nobis lucem, Domine! *Give us light, O Lord!* Glaziers'
 Comp.
 Dabit Deus vela. *God will fill the sails.* Tennant.
 Dabunt aspera rosas. *Difficulties will produce pleasures.* Mushet.
 Danebrog. Order of Danebrog.
 Dant priscæ decorum. *Deeds of antiquity confer renown.*
 Stewart.
 Dante Deo. *By the gift of God.* Wolff.
 Dat cura commodum. *Vigilance ensures advantage.* Milne.
 Dat cura quietem. *Vigilance ensures tranquillity.* Hall, bt.;
 Medlicott.
 Dat Deus incrementum. *God giveth increase.* Crofton, b.; Crof-
 ton, bt.
 Dat gloria vires. *Glory (or a good name) gives strength.* Hog;
 Hogg; Hogue.
 Data fata secutus. (Virg. Æn. I. 386.) *Following his prescribed*
fate. St. John, b.; Archdale, of Castle Archdale; Streatfield, of
 Chiddingstone; Duthill.
 Ddal Gwaed Cymru. Lloyd.
 De bon vouloir servir le roy *To serve the king with right good*
 D

- will.* Tankerville, e.; Grey, e.; Grey, bt.; Gray; Grey, of Northumberland.
- De Dieu est tout, and De Dieu tout. *From God is everything.* Mervyn; Beckford, of Fonthill.
- De Hirundine. *From the swallow.* Arundel.
A play upon the name of Arundel.
- De monte alto. *From a high mountain.* De Montalt; Maude (originally Montalt), of Alverthorpe Hall, Moor House, Kendal, Sunnyside, &c.
Another instance of a play upon the name.
- De præscientiâ Dei. *From the foreknowledge of God.* Barbers' Comp.
- De tout mon cœur. *With all my heart.* Boileau, bt.
- Debonnaire. *Graceful.* Bethune, bt; Bethune, of Balfour; Lindsay.
- Decens et honestum. *Becoming and honourable.* Fyffe, of Dron.
- Decerptæ dabunt odorem. *Plucked flowers will yield fragrance.* Aiton.
The family crest is a rose.
- Decide and dare.....Dyce.
- Deckan.....Hislop, bt.
- Decori decus addit avito. *He adds honour to that of his ancestors.* Erskine; Kelly.
- Decrevi. *I have determined.* Westmeath, m.; Nugent, bt.; Fitzgerald-Nugent, bt.
- Decus summum virtus. *Virtue is the highest honour.* Holburn, bt.; Hulburn.
- Deeds, not words.....Rickford, of Aylesbury; Sainthill.
- Deeds show.....Ruthven, b.
- D'en haut. *From above.* Whitefoord.
- Defend.....Wood, bt. and aldn.
- Defendamus. *Let us defend.* t. of Taunton.
- Defendendo vinco. *By defending I conquer.* Graham, of Braco.
The bearings of this family are, "two arms issuing out of a cloud, in each a sword, the sinister arm in a defensive posture.
- Defend the fold.....Cartwright.
- Defensio, non offensio. *Defence, not offence.* Mudie.
- Dei dono sum quod sum. *By the bounty of God, I am what I am.* Lumisden; Lundin.
- Dei donum. *The gift of God.* t. of Dundee.
- Dei memor, gratus amicis. *Mindful of God, grateful to friends.* Antrobus, bt.
- Dei Providentia juvat. *The providence of God assists.* Welmar, of Poundsford Park.
- Delectare in Domino. Psalm xxxvi. 4. *To rejoice in the Lord.* Poltmore, b.
- Delectat et ornat. *It is both pleasing and ornamental.* Brown; Cree; M'Crae; M'Cree; Harvie.
- Delectatio mea. *My delight.* Pollock.
The crest is "an open book."

- Delhi Ochterlony.
- Deliciæ mei. *My delight.* Dalgleish.
The crest in this case also is "a book expanded."
- Demeure par la verité. *Stick by the truth.* Mason.
- Denique cœlo fruar. *I shall enjoy Heaven at last.* Melville.
- Denique cœlum. *Heaven at last.* Melville, of Strathkineß; Melvill; Melville; Bonar.
- Denique decus. *Honour at length.* Stoddart.
- Deo adjuvante. *With God assisting.* Exmouth, v.
- Deo adjuvante, fortuna sequatur. *With God assisting, good fortune may follow.*
- Deo adjuvante, non timendum. *With God assisting, nothing is to be feared.* Fitzwilliams; Peters.
- Deo date. *Give unto God.* Arundel, of Wardour, b.
- Deo donum. *A gift from God.* Darling.
- Deo duce. *Under God's guidance.* Hennidge; t. of Pittenween, Scotland.
- Deo duce decrevi. *Under God's direction I have determined.* Harnage, bt.
- Deo duce, comite industriâ. *God being my guide, industry my companion.* Slavey.
- Deo duce, ferro comitante. *God being my guide, my sword my companion.* Charlemont, e.
- Deo duce, fortunâ comitante. *With God as guide, good fortune as companion.* Merchants of Exeter.
- Deo ducente, nil nocet. *With God as leader, nothing can injure.* East India Company.
- Deo et principe. *From God and my prince.* Lamb, bt.
- Deo favente. *By the favour of God.* Alves.
- Deo favente florebo. *By the favour of God, I shall prosper.* Blenshell.
- Deo honor et gloria. *Unto God be honor and glory.* Leather Sellers' Comp.
- Deo inspirante, rege favente. *By the inspiration of God, and the king's favor.* Stahlschmidt.
- Deo juvante. *With God's assistance.* Groze; Maitland; Pellew; Tawse; Wodderspoon.
- Deo juvante vinco. *With God's assistance, I conquer.* Stewart.
- Deo, non fortunâ. *From Providence, not from chance.* Digby, e.; Digby, of Osbertstown.
- Deo pagit. *He covenants with God.* Paget; Pagit.
- Deo, patriæ, amicis. *To God, my country, and my friends.* Colchester, b.; Granville, of Colwich Abbey.
- Deo patriæque fidelis. *Faithful to God and my country.* Fagan.
- Deo, regi, et patriæ. *To God, my king, and my country.* Irvine.
- Deo, regi, patriæ. *To God, my king, and my country.* Feversham, b.; Duncombe, of Cassgrove.
- Deo, regi, vicino. *To God, my King, and my neighbour.* Crookes, of Bentley.

Deo regique debeo. *I owe duty to God and the king.* Johnsor.
 Deo regique liber. *Devoted to God and the king.* Johnson, bt.
 Deo, reipublicæ, et amicis. *To God, our country, and our friends.*
 Levant Comp.

Depechez. *Make haste.* Govan.

Depressus extollor. *I am exalted, after being depressed.* Killenny, e.

Despair not. East Land Comp.

Despicio terrena. *I despise earthly things.* McCrobie; Bedingfield, of Ditchingham.

Despicio terrena, solem contemplor. *I despise earthly things, and contemplate the sun.* Bedingfield, bt.

De tout mon cœur. *With all my heart.* Pollen, of Little Bookham.

Detur forti palma. *Let the palm be given to the brave.* Sinclair.

Deum cole, regem serva. *Worship God, protect the king.* Ennis-killen, e.; Cole, of Twickenham.

Deum time. *Fear God.* Murray, of Blackbarony, bt.

Deus alit eos. *God feeds them.* Croker.

Alluding to the ravens in the arms.

Deus dabit. *God will give.* More.

Deus dabit vela. *God will give sails.* Albertus de Alasco; Campbell.

In this case, a galley, with oars in action, is a principal bearing of the shield of arms.

Deus et libertas. *God and liberty.* Godfrey, bt.

Deus fortitudo mea. *God is my strength.* Jones, of Bealanamore.

Deus gubernat navem. *God steers the vessel.* t. of Renfrew; Leckie.

"The Lord the pilot's part performs,
 And guards and guides me thro' the storms."—Comper.

Deus hæc otia fecit. *God hath given this tranquillity.* Williams.

Deus indicat. *God discovers.* East India Comp.

Deus juvat. *God assists.* Duff.

Deus major columna. *God is the best support.* Henniker, b.; Henniker, bt.

Literally, *God, the stronger pillar.* One of the family names of Lord Henniker is *Major*, and the principal bearings in his arms are *three Corinthian pillars*.

Deus meum solamen. *God is my comfort.* Keir.

Deus meus dux meus. *My God is my guide.* St. Albyn, of Alfoxton.

Deus mihi adjutor. *God is my help.* Ochterlonie.

Deus mihi providebit. *God will provide for me.* Goold, bt.

Deus mihi sol. *God is my sun.* Nicholson, of Ballow.

Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. *God hath given us this tranquillity.* t. of Liverpool.

Deus nobis, quis contra? *If God be for us, who can prevail against us?* Bolgar; Burrow; De Montmorency; Morres.

Deus non reliquit memoriam humilium. *God hath not forgotten the humble.* Maynell, of North Kilvington.

Deus pascit corvos. *God feeds the ravens.* Brydges, bt. ; Corbet, bt. ; Jones ; Corbet Williams, of Temple House ; Johnes, of Dolecothy.

Quis preparet corvo escam suam ? *Who provideth for the raven his food ?* are the analagous words in Job, chap. xxxviii. ver. 41.

“Beneath the spreading heavens,
No creature but is fed ;
And he who feeds the ravens,
Will give his children bread.”—*Comper.*

Deus pastor meus. *God is my shepherd.* Bogie.

Deus prosperat justos. *God prospers the just.* Heathcote.

Deus protector noster. *God is our protector.* Order of the Lamb of God, Sweden ; Emerson Tennent, of Tempo.

“God is my strong salvation,
What foe have I to fear ?
In darkness and temptation
My light, my help is near.”—*Montgomery.*

Deus providebit. *God will provide.* Burton, bt. ; Drummond ; Lesly ; Marshall ; Mather ; Mein.

Deus robur meum. *God is my strength.* Wood, of Brownhills.

Deus solamen. *God is my comfort.* Ker ; Kerr.

Deus solus auget aristas. *God alone increaseth the harvests.* Riddell, of Felton.

“But when the Lord of grace and power
Has bless'd the happy field,
How plenteous is the golden store
The deep wrought furrows yield.”—*Comper.*

Deus tuetur. *God defends.* Davies, of Elmley Park.

Devant si je puis. *Foremost if I can.* Mainwaring, bt. ; Mainwaring, of Whitmore ; Mainwaring, of Oteley Park ; Scroope, of Danby.

Dextra fideque. *By my right hand and my fidelity.* Bell.

Dhandeon co heiragh ali. *In spite of who would gainsay.* M'Donald.

ΔΙΑ ΤΗ ΣΤΕΝΗΣ. *Through difficulties.* Clarke.

Die virescit. *It attains strength by time.* Wood.

Referring to the oak-tree in the arms.

Dieppe Harvey.

Dieu aidant. *God helping.* Balfour.

Dieu aide au premier chrétien et baron de France. *God assists the first Christian and Baron of France.* Order of the Dog and Cock.

Dieu avec nous. *God with us.* Berkeley, e. ; Segrave, b. ; Berkeley, of Spetchley and Cotheridge.

Dieu ayde. *God assists.* Mountmorres, v. ; Frankfort de Montmorency, v.

Dieu defend le droit. *God defends the right.* Spencer, e. ; Churchill, b. ; Spencer ; Blenkinsop ; Leaton.

- Dieu donne. *God gives.* Colpoys.
 Dieu est ma roche. *God is my rock.* Roche.
 Dieu est mon aide. *God is my help.* Band, of Wookey House.
 Dieu et ma patrie. *God and my country.* Marton, of Capernwray Hall.
 Dieu et mon droit. *God and my right.* The Sovereign of England.
 Dieu et mon pays. *God and my country.* M'Kirdy.
 Dieu me conduise ! *God guide me !* Delaval.
 Dieu nos adventures donne bonnes. *God prosper our adventures.* Merchant Adventurers.
 Dieu pour la Tranchée, qui contre ? *If God be for the Trenches, who shall be against them ?* Le Poer Trench.
 Dieu pour nous. *God on our side.* Fletcher ; Peters.
 Difficilia quæ pulchra. *Fair things (i. e. honors, &c.) are difficult of attainment.* Elford, bt.
 Dilectio. *Love.* Forbes.
 Diligentia. *Diligence.* Dickman.
 Diligentia cresco. *I rise by industry.* Moncrief.
 Diligentia ditat. *Industry enriches.* Ferrier ; Newell.
 Diligentia et vigilantia. *Industry and vigilance.* Semple.
 Diligentia fit ubertas. *Industry brings plenty.* Hay ; Hay, of Pitfour.
 Dinna waken sleeping dogs Robertson.
 Disce ferenda pati. *Learn to endure what must be borne.* Hollingworth, of Hollingworth.
 Disce pati. *Learn to endure.* Donkin ; Duncan.
 Disciplinâ, fide, perseverantiâ. *By discipline, fidelity, and perseverance.* Duckworth, bt.
 Discite justitiam. *Learn justice.* Nisbet.
 Discite justitiam moniti. Virg. *Æn. lib. 6, 620. Learn justice, being admonished.* Russell.
 "Learn righteousness, and dread th' avenging deities."—Dryden.
 Discordiâ maximi dilabuntur. *The greatest things are brought to naught by discord.* Tailors' Comp., Exeter.
 Disponendo me, non mutando me. *By influencing me, not by changing me.* Manchester, d.
 Dissipate. *Disperse.* Scrymzeor.
 Ditat Deus. *God enriches.* M'Taggart.
 Ditat et alit. *It enriches and nourishes.* Guthrie.
 Ditat servata fides. *Tried fidelity enriches.* Archibald ; Innes.
 Diu et Digon Nicholl, of the Ham, Dimlands, &c.
 Divina sibi canit. *She sings divine songs to herself.* Lauchlan ; Loghlan ; Lachlan.
 Divini gloria ruris. *The glory of the heavenly abode.* Foster.
 Divino robore. *By divine strength.* Galiez ; Gellie.
 Divisa conjungo. *I heal divisions.* Gordon.
 Do good Spence.
 Do no yll, quoth D'Oyle D'Oyley, bt.
 Do or die Douglas, bt.

- Do well and doubt not. Blakiston, bt.
- Do well and let them say. Elphinston ; Scot ; Scott.
- Do well, doubt not. Kingsmill.
- Dolce nella memoria. *Sweet in the memory.* Order of Amaranta.
- Domat omnia virtus. *Virtue conquers all things.* Gough, of Perry Hall ; Ffarington, of Shawe Hall.
- Domine dirige nos. *O Lord, direct us!* City of London ; Brome, of West Malling.
- Domini factum est. *It is the Lord's doing.* Scott, of Moreton Corbet.
- Dominus dedit. *The Lord hath given.* Harries.
- Dominus fecit. *The Lord hath done it.* Baird ; Jackson.
- Dominus illuminatio mea. *The Lord is my light.* University of Oxford ; Leycester, of White Place.
- Dominus providebit. Genesis, chap. xxii. ver. 8. *The Lord will provide.* Glasgow, e. ; Burton ; M'Laws ; M'Vicar ; Masson ; Burton.
- Domum antiquam reintegrare. *To resuscitate an ancient house.* Hepburn.
- Donec impleat orbem. *Until it shall fill the world.* Kidd ; Kyd.
Or, "until it shall fill its orb : " the crest is a crescent.
- Donec rursus impleat orbem. *Until it shall again fill the world.* Somervil ; Sommerville.
Or, "its orb : " see note to preceding motto.
- Donec totum impleat orbem. *Until it shall fill the whole world.* Order of the Crescent.
- Dread God. Kenmure, v. ; Carnegie, bt. ; Gordon, of Earlstoun, bt. ; Gordon, of Culvennan ; Monro ; Hay ; Macdougall ; Munro.
- Dread shame. Leighton, bt. ; Leighton, of Shrewsbury.
- Droit. *Right, or just.* Tunstall.
- Droit et avant. *Just and forward.* Sydney, v.
- Droit et loyal. *Just and loyal.* Huntingfield, b.
- Droit et loyalt  . *Justice and loyalty.* Vanneck.
- Drop as rain, distil as dew. Distillers' Comp., London.
- Duce et auspice. *Under guidance and auspices* (of the Holy Ghost.) Order of the Holy Ghost, France.
- Ducit amor patri  . *Patriotism leads me.* Philipps, bt. ; Philipps, of Dale Castle ; Blades.
- Ducit Dominus. *The Lord leads.* Dezom.
- Ducitur hinc honos. *Hence honor is attained.* Buchanan.
- Dulce periculum. *Danger is sweet.* M'Alla ; M'Call.
- Dulce pro patri   periculum. *Danger is sweet for one's country.* Ker.
- Dulce quod utile. *That is agreeable which is useful.* Strang.
- Dulces ante omnia mus  . *The Muses are delightful above all things.* Lowes.
- Dulcis amor patri  . *The love of one's country is sweet.* Fitzwygram, bt. ; Robinson.

- Dulcis pro patriâ labor. *Labour for one's country is sweet.*
M'Kerrell, of Hill House.
- Dulcius ex asperis. *The sweeter because with difficulty obtained.*
Fergusson, bt. ; Fergusson.
- Dum clarum rectum teneam. *So long as I shall keep the honorable,
I shall keep the right line.* Penn, of Stoke Park.
- Dum cresco, spero. *While I increase, I hope.* Rider.
The crest is a crescent.
- Dum in arborem. *Until grown into a tree.* Hamilton.
- Dum memor ipse mei. *While he is mindful of me.* Irvine.
- Dum sedulò prospero. *While engaged industriously, I prosper.*
Swinton.
- Dum sisto, vigilo. *Whilst I remain, I watch.* Gordon, bt. ; of
Gordonstown.
- Dum spiro, coelestia spero. *While I have breath, I hope heavenly
things.* Jones.
- Dum spiro spero. *While I have breath, I hope.* Dillon, v. ; Taylor-
Gordon, late of Clifton ; Stretton, of Lenton Priory ; Symonds,
of Great Ormsby ; Roberts, of Beechfield ; Deardon, of the
Orchard ; Spearman, of Thornley ; Davies, of Marrington Hall ;
Partridge, of Hockham Hall ; Monk-Mason, of Mason-brook ;
Auchmuty, of Brianstown ; Bloxam, D.D. ; Asscotti ; Banna-
tyne ; Colquhoun ; Compton ; Cariton ; Drummond ; Elrick ; Glaze-
brook ; Learmouth ; Pearson ; Thompson ; Sharp.
- Dum varior. *Until I am changed.* Ramsay.
- Dum vigilo, tutus. *While I am vigilant, I am safe.* Gordon.
- Dum vivimus, vivamus. *While we live, let us live.* Doddridge.
" Live while you live, an epicure would say,
And snatch the pleasures of the present day ;
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord ! in thy view let both united be !
I live in pleasure when I live to Thee !" —Dr. Doddridge.
- Dum vivo, spero. *While I live, I hope.* Stuart-Menteith, bt. ;
Menteith ; Monteath ; Thom ; Whiteway.
- Dum vivo, vireo. *While I live, I flourish.* Latta.
- Durat, ditat, placet. *It endures, it enriches, and it pleases.* Ged.
- Duris non frangor. *I am not disheartened by difficulties.* Mure,
of Caldwell ; Moore, of Corswall ; Muir.
- Durum patientiâ frango. *I overcome difficulties by patience.*
Crawford ; Moore, of Tara House.
- Durum sed certissimum. *Slow but most sure.* Gillanders.
- Dutp Brouneker, of Boveridge.
- Duw vde ein cryfdwr. *God, thou art our strength.* Edwards.
- Dux mihi veritas. *Truth is my guide.* Haggard.
- Dux vitæ ratio. *Reason is the guide of life.* Boulton, of Moulton.
- Đybw, đy ras. *God, thy grace.* Kemeys-Tynte.

E.

E labore dulcedo. *Pleasure arises out of labour.* Innes ; M'Innes.
 E spinis. *From among thorns.* Dunlop.

The crest is a rose.

E tenebris lux. *Light out of darkness.* Lightbody.

Ecce agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi. *Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world.* Tallow Chandlers' Comp.

Efficiunt clarum studio. *They become illustrious by study.* Milne.

Effloresco. *I bloom, or flourish greatly.* Boyle ; Cairns.

The crest is a cinquefoil.

Efflorescent cornices dum micat sol. *Rooks will abound while the sun shines.* Rooke.

El rey y la patria. *King and country.* Order of St. Ferdinand.

Emergo. *I emerge.* Glass ; Webster.

Crest, a mermaid.

En bon espoir. *In good hope.* Nicholas, of East Looe.

En bon foy. *In good faith.* Chadwick.

En ! dat Virginia quartum. *Lo ! Virginia gives a fourth.* Virginia Merchants.

En Dieu est ma fiance. *In God is my trust.* Luttrell-Olmus.

En Dieu est ma foy. *In God is my faith.* Legh-Keck, of Staughton Grange ; Staunton.

En Dieu est mon espérance. *In God is my hope.* Gerard, bt. ; Walmsley.

En Dieu est mon espoir. *In God is my hope.* Trevanion, of Caerhays.

En Dieu est tout. *In God is everything.* Wentworth, bt. ; Conolly, of Castletown.

En dieu ma foy. *My faith is in God.* Staunton, of Longbridge ; Mauleveren, of Arncliffe.

En Dieu ma foi. *My faith is in God.* Favill.

En esperanza. *In hope.* Mack.

En grace affie. *On grace rely.* Cardigan, e. ; Grace, bt. ; Grace, of Mantua.

En la rose je fleurie. *I flourish in the rose.* Richmond, d.

En parole je vis. *I live on the word.* Legge.

En suivant la vérité *By following truth.* Portsmouth, e.

En vain espere, qui ne craint Dieu. *They hope in vain who fear not God.* Janssen.

Endure fort. *Endure boldly.* Lindsay.

Enough in my hand. Cunninghame.

Ense animus major. *The mind is more powerful than the sword.* Rymer.

Reason is superior to force.

Ense et animo. *With sword and courage.* Grant, bt.

- Erectus, non elatus.** *Exalted, not elated.* Beaumont, bt.; Beaumont, of Barrow; Clarke, of Welton Place.
- Ero quod eram.** *I will again be what I was.* Landen; Scrogie.
- Errantia lumina fallunt.** *Wandering lights deceive.* Kinnaird.
- Esperance.** *Hope.* Wallace.
- Esperance en Dieu.** *Hope in God.* Northumberland, d.; Beverley, e.; Prudhoe, b.; Bullock.
- Essayez.** *Try.* Zetland, e.; Dundas, bt.; Dundas, of Dundas; Bruce Dundas, of Blair Castle; Dundas, of Barton Court.
- Essayez hardiment.** *Try boldly.* Dundas.
- Esse quam videri.** *To be, rather than to seem to be.* Winterton, e.; Croft, bt.; St. Paul, bt.; Crawley-Boevey, bt.; Maitland; Sheriff; Bunbury; Woodcock; Coutts; St. Paul; Deline; Maithe; Swire, of Cononley; Thruston, of Talgarth.
- Est concordia fratum.** *There is a harmony of brothers.* Brown, of Brandon.

“ When friendship, love, and truth abound
Among a band of brothers,
The cup of joy goes gaily round,
Each shares the bliss of others.”—*Montgomery.*

- Est meruisse satis.** *It is sufficient to have well deserved.* Massingberd, of Gunby, and of South Ormsby Hall.
- Est nulla fallacia.** *There is no deceit.* Carr, of Cocken.
- Est voluntas Dei.** *It is the will of God.* Baldwin.
- Esto miles fidelis.** *Be thou a faithful soldier.* Miles.
- Esto perpetua.** *Be perpetual.* Amicable Life Insurance Society.
- Esto quod esse videris.** *Be what you seem to be.* Sondes, b.; Hooke; Southerne; Watson.

“ Men should be what they seem.”—*Shakspeare.*

- Esto semper fidelis.** *Be ever faithful.* Yea, bt.
- Esto sol testis.** *Let the sun be witness.* Jones, bt.
- Esto vigilans.** *Be vigilant.* Lloyd, of Dolobran.
- Et arma et virtus.** *Both arms and virtue.* Hamilton.
- Et arte et marte.** *Both by skill and valour.* Bain.
- Et custos et pugnax.** *Both a preserver and a champion.* Marjoribanks.
- Et decerptæ dabunt odorem.** *Even plucked flowers will yield fragrance.* Aiton.
- Et decus et pretium recti.** *At once the ornament and the reward of integrity.* Grafton, d.; Southampton, b.
- Et Dieu mon appui.** *And God my support.* Hungerford, of Dingley Park.
- Et domi et foris.** *Both at home and abroad.* Mack; Livingstone.
- Et juste et vrai.** *Both just and true.* Wray; Wray, of Kelfield.
- Et manu et corde.** *Both with hand and heart.* Bates, of Milbourne Hall.
- Et marte at arte.** *Both by valour and skill.* Bain; Bayn; Drummond.
- Et mea messis erit.** *My harvest also will arrive.* Denny, bt.

Et neglecta virescit. *Even though neglected, it flourishes.* Hamilton.

Et nos quoque tela sparsimus. *And we also have, hurled our javelins.* Hastings, m.

Et patribus et posteritate. *Both for our ancestors and our posterity.* Lydall.

Et regem defendere victum. *To defend the king even in his defeat.* Whitgreave, of Moseley Court.

This motto has reference to the protection Charles II. received at Moseley after the disastrous issue of the battle of Worcester.

Et vi et virtute. *Both by strength and virtue.* Borrowes, bt.; Baird, bt.

Et vitam impendere vero. Juvenal Sat. vi. ver. 91. *To sacrifice even life to truth.* Holland, b.

Ἡτοι τὸν λόγον ἄφετε, ἢ καλῶς αὐτῷ πρόσσῃτε. *Either discard the word, or becomingly adhere to it.* Mores.

Eternitatem cogita. *Think on eternity.* Boyd.

E'en do.....M'Hud.

E'en do and spare not.....Macgregor; Gregorson; Mac Peter; Peter.

E'en do, boit spair nocht.....Murray; M'Gregor.

E'en do but spare not....Gregorson.

Ever faithful.....Gordon.

Ever ready.....Bryson; Burn.

Evertendo fœcundat. *It renders fruitful by turning over.* Imbric.
The crest is a plough.

"Every bullet has its billet." Vassall, of Milford.

These words were used by the late Col. Vassall in encouraging his men to the assault of Monte Video, where that gallant officer found a soldier's grave.

Ewch yn uchae. *Go well.* Wynn-Williams.

Ex armis honos. *Honor gained by arms.* Ogilvy.

Ex bello quies. *Peace arises out of war.* Murray.

Ex caligine veritas. *Truth out of darkness.* Claverly, of Ewell.

"Darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day!"—Moore.

Ex campo victoriæ. *From the field of victory.* Campbell.

Ex candore decus. *Honor from sincerity.* Keith.

Ex fide fortis. *Strong through faith.* Beauchamp, e.

Ex flamma lux. *Light from flame.* Ingledew.

Ex hoc victoria signo. *Victory (is gained) from this sign.* Rat-tary.

The crest is "a hand holding up a cross."

Ex industriâ. *Through industry.* Milne; Mylne.

Ex merito. *Through merit.* Cheston; Tharrold.

Ex recto decus. *Honour through rectitude.* Durno.

Ex seipso renascens. *Born again from its own ashes.* Fraser.

Referring to the fable of the phoenix; the crest of the family being "a phoenix in flames."

Ex sudore vultus. *Beauty is produced by labour.* Swettenham, of Swettenham.

This is probably but a lame translation of the motto borne by this old and respectable family, which being rendered literally is "beauty," or "good appearance from sweat," an allusion, though not a very elegant one, to the family name, in the first place, and secondly to the "three spades" in their coat of arms.

Ex undis aratra. *Ploughs from (or out of) the waves.* Downie.

The crest of the family, to which this motto alludes, is "a ship sailing with a plough upon deck." It must be confessed that the wit of the allusion is not easily comprehended.

Ex unitate incrementum. *Increase from unity.* Guthry; Guthrie.

Ex usu commodum. *Advantage from its use.* Smith.

The crest is "a writing-quill."

Ex virtute honos. *Honour from valour (or virtue).* Jardin.

Ex vulnere salus. *Health from a wound.* Borthwick.

Crest, a lancet.

Exaltavit humiles. *He hath exalted the humble.* Holte.

Excitari non hebescere. *To be animated, not to become inactive.*

Walsingham, b.

Exegi. *I have accomplished it.* Lees.

Exemplâ suorum. *Following the example of his ancestors.* Innes.

Exitus acta probat. *The result tests the act.* Nisbet; Nivison; Stanhope.

Expecta cuncta supernè. *Expect all things from above.* Wilson.

Expectes et sustineas. *Thou may'st hope and wait patiently.*

Guyn, of Ford Abbey.

Extant rectè factis præmia. *The rewards of good deeds endure.*

Coffin, bt.

Extinguo. *I extinguish.* Dundas.

Crest, "a salamander in flames;" yet the meaning of the motto is not apparent.

F.

Fac et spera. *Do and hope.* Delacherois; Crommelin, of Carrow-dore Castle; Ledsam, of Chad Hill; Ayscough; Askew; Campbell; Donald; Hyatt; M'Gee; Matheson; Macknight; Fea; Scepter.

Fac justa. *Act justly.* Newington.

Fac simile. *Do thou the like.* Sick and Hurt Office, London.

Facie tenus. *Up to the mark.* Wheler, bt.

"Even to the face," is the literal translation; but the above, for want of a better, has been adopted by the family.

Facies qualis mens talis. *The face is an index of the mind.* Blair.

Literally, "such as the face is, so is the mind."

Facta non verba. *Deeds, not words.* Wilson.

Factum est. *It is done.* Plasterers' Comp.

Faire mon devoir. *To do my duty.* Roden, e.

- Faire sans dire. *To do without boasting.* Ilchester, e.; Fox, of Grove Hill.
- Fais qui doit, arrive qui pourra. *Do your duty, happen what may.* Cure, of Blake Hall.
- Faith and works.....Nelson.
- Faithful in adversity.....Hamilton.
- Faithful to an unhappy country.....Molyneux.
- Fal y Gallo. *As he can.* Greenly.
- Fama semper vivet. *A good name will live for ever.* Ravensworth, b.
- Famæ venientis amore. *With the love of future fame.* Starky, of Spye Park.
- Famam extendere factis. *To extend our fame by our deeds.*
- Famam extendimus factis. *We extend our fame by our deeds.* Vach; Veitch.
- Familias firmat pietas. *Piety strengthens families.* Wardlaw, bt.; Wardlaw, of Tillycoultry.
- Fari, fac. *Speak, do.* (i.e. do what you say.) Fairfax, b.
- Fari quæ sentiat. *To speak what he may think.* Orford, e.; Wall-pool; Barkas.
- “Ubi sentire quæ velis, et quæ sentias dicere licet.”
Tacitus, Hist. lib. 1. cap. 1.
- Fari quæ sentient. *To speak what they may think.* Bretargh.
- Fast.....Gray, of Cartyne.
- Fata viam invenient. *The fates will find a way.* Spange.
- Faut etre. *It must be.* Mumbée.
- Favente Deo. *By God's favour.* Wilkie; Pawson, of Shawdon.
- Favente Deo supero. *By God's favour I conquer.* Mitchell.
- Favente numine. *By the favour of Providence.* Micklethwayt, bt.
- Faventibus auris. *By favourable gales.* Stirling.
Crest, a ship under sail.
- Fax mentis honestæ gloria. *Glory is the excitement of a noble mind.* Forbes, bt.; Lander; Molleson.
- Fax mentis incendium gloriæ. *Incitement to glory is the firebrand of the mind.* Granard, e.
- Fear God.....Crumbie; M'Dowell; M'Andrew; Gordon; Huddart, of Brynkir; M'Dougal, of Mackerston.
- Fear God in life.....Somerville, b.
- Fear to transgress.....Clonmel, e.
- Felicem reddet religio. *Religion will render happy.* Millar.
- Felicio quo certior. *That is the happier which is the safer.* Ormiston.
- Felicitate restituta. *With happiness restored.* Order of the Two Sicilies.
- Felix qui pacificus. *He is happy who is peaceful.* Spence.
- Ferar unus et idem. *I will be sustained unchanged.* Collingwood.
- Ferendo feres. *Thou wilt gain it by enduring.* Irvine.
- The crest is a cross-croset and a holly-branch in saltier; so that the motto is intended, most probably, in a religious sense.
- Ferendo non feriendo. *By bearing, not by striking.* Deane.

- Ferendum et sperandum. *Enduring and hoping.* Mackenzie.
 Feret ad astra virtus. *Virtue will bear us to the skies.* Kellet, bt.
 Ferio, tego. *I strike and defend.* Hawdon; Howdon; M'Aul, M'Call; Sims; Syme.
 Feroci fortior. *The bolder to the ferocious.* Lockhart.
 Or, as *feroci* is either ablative or dative case, "more bold than ferocious," may perhaps be the translation.
 Ferro comite. *My sword being my companion.* Mordaunt; Tolson.
 Ferro consulto. *I appeal to the sword.* Tregose.
 Fert laurea fides. *Faith bears the laurel.* Hay.
 Fertur discrimine fructus. *Fruit is borne variously.* Gordon.
 Festina lentè. *Use despatch, but cautiously.* Fingall, e.; Onslow, e.; Plunket, b.; Louth, b.; Dunsany, b.; Trotter, bt.; Rigge, of Wood Broughton House; Trotter, of Ballindean; Trotter, of Dyrham Park; Blaauw; Campbell; Colquhoun; Westcombe.
 "Make haste slowly," is the literal translation of this motto, which is used as a *jeu-de-mot* by the Onslow family.
 Fiat Dei voluntas. *God's will be done.* Meredyth, bt.; Salwey, of Moor Park.
 Fiat justitia. *Let justice be done.* Bryce.
 Fide et amore. *By fidelity and love.* Hertford, m.; Carden, bt.; Conway, of Soughton.
 Fide et clementiâ. *By faith and clemency.* Martin, of the Wilderness.
 Fide et constantiâ. *By fidelity and constancy.* Grevis-James, of Ightham Court.
 Fide et fiducia. *By fidelity and confidence.* Roseberry, e.; Harnage, bt.; Blackman; Gilchrist; Thorlby; Watt.
 Fidè et firmè. *Faithfully and firmly.* Fairholm.
 Fide et fortitudine. *By fidelity and fortitude.* Essex, e.; Farquharson, of Invercauld; Lawrence, of Llanelweth Hall; Aubert; Cox; Shaw; M'Farquhar; Noble.
 Fide et marte. *By fidelity and military service.* Ralston.
 Fide et operâ. *By faith and works.* M'Arthur; Stewart.
 Fide et spe. *With faith and hope.* Borthwick.
 Fide et vigilantia. *By faith and vigilance.* Stepney.
 Fide et virtute. *By fidelity and valour.* Gooch, bt.; Gladstones; Roehead; Brandling.
 Fide non armis. *By faith, not arms.* Gambier.
 Fide parta, fide aucta. *By faith obtained, by faith increased.* M'Kenzie.
 Fide, sed cui vide. *Trust, but in whom take care.* Astley, bt.; Coyney, of Weston Coyney; Astell; Beaumont, of Whitley; Stapylton; Bankes, of Winstanley Hall; Greensugh.
 Fide sed vide. *Trust, but take care.* Petrie; Reynolds.
 Fidei coticula crux. *The cross is the test of faith.* Jersey, e., Clarendon; Baker, of Upper Dunstable House, bt.; Whatton.
 Fidei signum. *The emblem of faith.* Murray.
 Fidelè. *Faithfully.* Roupell.

FID—FIR

Fideli certa merces. *To the faithful man there is a sure reward.* Morley, e.; Parker, of Whiteway.

Fideli certè merces. *To the faithful man there is assuredly a reward.* Saul.

Fideli quod obstat. *What hinders the faithful.* Firebrace.

Fidelis. *Faithful.* Waldie.

Fidelis ad urnam. *Faithful to the tomb.* Malone.

Fidelis et constans. *Faithful and steadfast.* Bragge.

Fidelis et in bello fortis. *Faithful, and brave in war.* Gillespie.

Fidelis usque ad mortem. *Faithful even unto death.* Sutton.

Fidelitas. *Fidelity.* Purdie; Scot; Scott.

Fidelitas vincit. *Fidelity conquers.* Cotton.

Fidélité est de Dieu. *Fidelity is of God.* Powerscourt, v.

" 'Tis Faith, holy Faith that, like springs under ground,
By the gifted of Heaven alone can be found."—Moore.

Fidelitèr. *Faithfully.* Cunliffe, bt.

Fidelitèr et diligentèr. *Faithfully and diligently.* Graham.

Fidem parit integritas. *Integrity produces confidence.* Kaye, bt.

Fidem meam servabo. *I will keep my faith.* Sheddon.

Fidem servo. *I keep faith.* Alexander.

Fideque perennant. *And they endure through faith.* Irvine

Fides. *Faith.* Maxton; Petree; Wyllie.

Fides culpari metuens. *Fidelity fearful of blame.* Yeldham.

Fides invicta triumphat. *Invincible loyalty triumphs.* c. of Gloucester.

Fides non timet. *Faith knows not fear.* Monteagle, b.

Fides præstantior auro. *Faith is more estimable than gold.* Clapperton; Gibb.

Fides probata coronat. *Tried faith crowns.* Hume-Purves-Campbell, bt.

Fides servata secundat. *Tried fidelity (faith kept) prospers.* Napier; Stirling.

Fides sufficit. *Faith sufficeth.* Halket, bt.; Halkett, of Hall Hill; Hacket.

Fidus ad extremum. *Faithful to the last.* Leith, of Whitehaugh.

Fidus amicus. *A faithful friend.* Campbell.

Fidus et audax. *Faithful and bold.* Lismore, v.; Slade, bt.

Fidus in arcanis. *Faithful in secret affairs.* Stevenson.

Fidus in arcanum. *Faithful in a secret affair.* Stevenson.

Fiel pero desdichado. *Faithful, though unfortunate.* Marlborough, d.; Tufton.

Fight. Rosslyn, e.; Sinclair, b.; Ashe, of Ashfield.

Finem respice. *Regard the end.* Darnley, e.

Finis coronat opus. *The end crowns the work.* Baker, of Ashcombe, bt.

Finis dat esse. *Death introduces into life.* Brograve.

Firm. Reid, of Ewell Grove, bt.; Walsh, of Ballykilcaven, bt.; Dalrymple, bt.; Dalrymple-Hamilton, bt.; Wall, of Wortly Park; Meason.

FIR—FOR

- Firm to my trust.....Glyn, of Gaunto, bt.
 Firma durant. *Strong things last.* Lesly.
 Firma et ardua. *Solid and lofty objects.* Mackenzie.
 Crest, an eagle rising from a rock.
 Firma nobis fides. *Faith is strong in us.* Vilant.
 Firma spe. *With strong hope.* Lesly.
 Firma spes. *Hope is strong.* Moncrief.
 Firmè. *Resolutely.* Dalrymple; Elphinstone.
 Firmè dum fidè. *Firmly while faithfully.* Heignie.
 Firmè durans. *Firm to the last.* Leslie, of Wardes.
 Firmior quò paratior. *The more prepared the more powerful.*
 Dunbar.
 Firmitas et sanitas. *Strength and health.* Griffiths.
 Firmitas in cœlo. *Stability in heaven.* St. George, bt.
 Firmitèr maneo. *I last steadily.* Lindsay.
 Firmor ad fidem. *I am true to the faith.* Chippendall.
 Firmum in vitâ nihil. *Nothing in life is permanent.* Bunbury, of
 Stanny Hall, bt.; Richardson.
 Firmus in Christo. *Strong through Christ.* Firmin.
 Firmus maneo. *I remain stedfast.* Breek; Lindsay.
 Fit indè firmior. *Hence it is made stronger.* Skirvin.
 Crest, a hand holding a buckle.
 Fit via vi. *A way is made by labour.* Campbell; Way.
 Fixus adversa sperno. *Being firm, I despise difficulties.* Hamer-
 ton, of Hellifield Peel.
 Fixus ac solidus. *Firm and substantial.* Stewart.
 Flecti non frangi. *To be bent, but not to be broken.* Palmerston, v.
 Floreant lauri. *May the laurels flourish.* Lowry, of Pomeroy House.
 Floreat majestas. *Let majesty flourish.* Broun, bt.
 Floret qui laborat. *He is prosperous who labours.* Ross.
 Floret qui vigilat. *He is prosperous who is vigilant.* Smith.
 Floret virtus vulnerata. *Wounded virtue flourishes.* Floyer, of
 Stafford.
 Follow me.....Breadalbane, m.; Campbell (Sir Guy) bt.
 For my country.....Jobling.
 For right.....Stirling.
 For right and reason.....Graham.
 For security.....Robertoun; Steedman.
 For sport.....Rose-Cleland, of Rathgael House.
 Force avec vertu. *Strength with virtue.* Leigh, of West Hall, near
 High Legh; and of Leatherlake.
 Foresight is all.....Lidderdale.
 Forget me not.....Campbell.
 Forget not.....Campbell, of Auchinbreck, bt.
 Forma flos, fama flatus. *Beauty is a flower, fame a breath.*
 Bagshawe, of Wormhill.
 "Beauty like a fragile flower,
 Buds, blooms, and blights in one brief hour—
 And fame, the bubble of a day,
 With the wild winds flies away."—Anon.

Forte en loyauté. *Strong in loyalty.* Dacre.
Fortè et fidelè. *Bravely and faithfully.* Talbot de Malahide, b.
Forte scutum salus ducum. *A strong shield is the safeguard of commanders.* Fortescue, e.; Fortescue, of Fallapit, Buckland Filleigh, Dramisken, &c.

Sir Richard Le Forte, a distinguished soldier in the invading army of William the Conqueror, protected his royal master at the battle of Hastings, by bearing a strong shield before him: from this event, the French word "*escue*" (a shield) was added to the original surname of "Forte," and thus Fortescue was produced. The motto originated in the same circumstance.

Fortem fors juvat. *Fortune favours the bold.* Menzies.
Fortem posce animum. (Juvenal, Sat. x. ver. 35.) *Pray for a strong mind.* Say and Sele, b.; Heriot.

"Ask that to health of body may be joined
 That equal blessing, sanity of mind."—*Dr. Badham.*
 "Pour forth thy fervours for a healthy mind,
 Obedient passions, and a will resign'd."—*Dr. Johnson.*

Fortes fideles. *The brave are faithful.* Stenhouse.
 Or, *the faithful are brave:* it may be translated either way.

Fortes fortuna juvat. *Fortune favours the bold.* Bloomfield, b.
 "Fortune th' audacious doth *juvare*,
 But lets the timidous miscarry."—*Hudibras.*

Fortes semper monstrant misericordiam. *The brave always show mercy.* Baldwin.

Forti et fideli nihil difficile. *To the brave and faithful man nothing is difficult.* Muskerry, b.; McCarthy.

Forti favet cœlum. *Heaven favours the brave.* Oswald.

Forti non ignavo. *To the brave man, not to the dastard.* Lyle; Lyle.

Fortior leone justus. *The just man is stronger than a lion.* Goodricke, bt.

Referring to the lions in the family bearings.

Fortior qui melior. *He is the stronger, who is the better man.* Buchan.

Fortior qui se. *He is the stronger, who depends on himself.* Poley, of Boxted Hall.

Fortiorum fortia facta. *The brave deeds of brave men.* Stark; Stork.

Fortis atque fidelis. *Brave and faithful.* Savage, of Portaferry.

Fortis cadere, cedere non potest. *The brave man may fall, but cannot yield.* Drogheda, m.; Moore, bt.

The sense of this motto was elegantly expressed by Col. Cambrone, when requested to surrender at Waterloo—"La Garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas"—*The Imperial Guard dies, but does not surrender.*

Fortis cadere, non cedere potest. *The brave man may fall, but cannot yield.* Moore.

Fortis est veritas. *Truth is strong.* Angus; Hutchon; c. of Oxford.

Fortis esto, non ferox. *Be brave, not ferocious.* Wintringham.

Fortis et æquus. *Brave and just.* Livingstone.

- Fortis et fidè. *Brave and faithfully.* Carfrae.
- Fortis et fidelis. *Brave and faithful.* Farmar; Close, of Drum-banagher; Beton; Douglas; Dumber; Findlay; Finlay; Middleton; Fletcher; May.
- Fortis et fidus. *Brave and trusty.* Flint; Loughnan; M'Clauchlan; M'Lachlan; M'Lauchlan.
- Fortis et lenis. *Brave and gentle.* Curry.
- Fortis et placabilis. *Brave and placable.* Scot.
- Fortis fortuna adjuvat. *Fortune assists the bold.* Murray.
- Fortis fortuna juvat. *Fortune favors the bold.* Dickson.
- Fortis in arduis. *Brave under difficulties.* M'Dougall; M'Dowall.
- Fortis qui prudens. *He is brave who is prudent.* Ormsby.
- Fortis sub forte. *The brave under the brave.* Fitz-Patrick.
Allusive to the crest, which is a dragon surmounted by a lion.
- Fortis sub forte fatiscet. *The brave may yield to the brave.* Fitzpatrick.
- Fortissima veritas. *Truth is most powerful.* Kirkalie; Kirkaldy.
- Fortitèr. *Bravely.* Beauman, of Hyde Park; Boswell; Clipsham; Elliot; Longbottom; M'Cray; M'Alister; M'Lachlan; Wight.
- Fortitèr ac sapientèr. *Bravely and wisely.* Hordern of Oxley House.
- Fortitèr defendit, triumphans. *Triumphing, it bravely defends.* t. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Fortitèr et celeritèr. *Boldly and quickly.* Mather
- Fortitèr et fidè. *Boldly and faithfully.* Bunten.
- Fortitèr et fidelitèr. *Boldly and faithfully.* Oranmore and Browne, b.; Tennyman; Williams, of Ivytower; Browne, of Browneshill.
- Fortitèr et honestè. *Boldly and honorably.* Abney, of Measham.
- Fortitèr et rectè. *Boldly and rightly.* Drake, of Nutwell Court, bt.
- Fortitèr et strenuè. *Boldly and earnestly.* Dempster; M'Lean.
- Fortitèr et suaviter. *Boldly and mildly.* Ogilvie.
- Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. *Boldly, faithfully, successfully.* Rathdowne, e.
- Fortitèr gerit crucem. *He bravely supports the cross.* Donoughmore, e.; Hutchinson, bt.; Allan, of Blackwell Grange; Tritton.
- Fortitèr qui fidè. *He acts bravely, who acts faithfully.* Hamilton.
- Fortitèr qui sedulò. *He acts bravely who acts carefully.* Keith.
- Fortitèr sed aptè. *Boldly, but appropriately.* Falconer.
- Fortitudine. *By fortitude.* Fairlie-Cunninghame, bt.; Erskine, of Torrie, bt.; Hoste, bt.; Moubray; Order of Maria Theresa; Barry; Duerryhouse; M'Cray.
- Fortitudine et ense. *By valour and the sword.* Crossdell.
- Fortudine et fidelitate. *By fortitude and fidelity.* Stuckey, of Somersetshire.
- Fortitudine et labore. *By fortitude and exertion.* Reid.
- Fortitudine et prudentià. *By fortitude and prudence.* Lighton, bt.; Yonge.
- Fortitudine vincit. *He conquers by fortitude.* Doyle, bt.

- Fortitudo.** *Fortitude.* Clark, of Belford.
- Fortitudo et fidelitas.** *Fortitude and fidelity.* t. of Dumbarton.
- Fortuna audaces juvat.** *Fortune favours the bold.* Cregoe; Barron, of Belmont.
- Fortunâ et labore.** *By good fortune and exertion.* Sym.
- Fortunâ favente.** *With fortune in my favour.* Falkiner, bt.
- Fortuna sequatur.** *Let fortune be attendant.* Gordon.
- Fortuna virtute.** *Good fortune, with virtue.* Beath; Beith.
- Fortunam honestent virtute.** *They will grace good fortune with virtue.* Brandreth.
- Fortune de guerre.** *The chance of war.* Chute, of the Vine, and of Chute Hill.
- Fortune le veut.** *Fortune so wills it.* Chaytor, bt.
- Forward** Queensberry, m.; Castle-Steuart, e.; Stewart, of Athenry, bt.; Miller, of Monk Castle; Balfour, of Trenaby; Ogilvy; Stewart-stirling; Carrel; Strachan; Howales.
- Forward, kind heart** Bell.
- Forward ours** Seton.
- Forward without fear** Gordon, of Embo, bt.
- Foy.** *Faith.* Gilpin.
- Foy en tout.** *Faith in everything.* Yelverton.
- Foy est tout.** *Faith is everything.* Ripon, e.
- Foy pour devoir.** *Faith for duty.* Somerset, d.
- Foy, roi, droit.** *Faith, king, duty.* Lynes, of Tooley Park.
- Fragrat, delectat, et sanat.** *It smells sweet, is pleasing, and healthful.* Clelland.
- Crest, a rose.
- Fragrat post funera virtus.** *Virtue smells sweet after death.* Chiesly.
- "The only amaranthine flower on earth,
Is virtue."—*Corper.*
- "Nought but the mem'ry of the just,
Smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."—*Butler.*
- Frangas non flectes.** *Thou may'st break, but shalt not bend me.* Sutherland, d.; Granville, e.
- Frappe fort.** *Strike hard.* Wodehouse; Woodhouse.
- Free for a blast** Clerk, bt.; Clark, of Comrie Castle; Pennycock; Rattray.
- Fructu noscitur.** *It is known by its fruit.* Newbigging.
- Crest, "a date-tree, fructed."
- Fructum habet charitas.** *Charity hath fruit.* Buckston.
- Or, satisfaction, or pleasure.
- Fugit hora.** *The hour flies.* Forbes.
- Fugit irrevocabile tempus.** *Irrevocable time flies.* Shadforth.
- Fuimus.** *We have been.* Elgin, e.; Bruce, bt.; Bruce, of Kennet; Were, of Wellington and Poole; Sanford, of Somersetshire; Bruce-Brudenell; Kennedy.
- We have been glorious in another day.—*Byron.*

Fuimus, et sub Deo erimus. *We have been, and under God we again will be.* Coham, of Coham and Dunsland.
 Fulget virtus. *Virtue shines bright.* Bell.
 Fulget virtus intaminata. *Unspotted virtue shines bright.* Belches.
 Furor arma ministrat. *Rage furnishes arms.* Baynes, bt.
 Furth fortune. Murray.
 Furth fortune, and fill the fetters. Athol, d.; Dunmore, e.:
 Glenlyon, b.; Stewart.
 Futurum invisibile. *The future is inscrutable.* Beville.

G.

Galea spes salutis. *Hope is the helmet of salvation.* Cassels; Dudley.
 Gang forrit. Kennedar.
 Gang forward. Stirling, bt.
 Gang warily. Drummond.
 Garde. *Watch.* M'Kenzie.
 Garde bien. *Watch well.* Carrick.
 Garde le roy. *Defend the king.* Lane, of King's Bromley.
 This motto has reference to the protection King Charles II. received from the Lane family after the defeat of his cause at Worcester.
 Gardez. *Watch.* Cave, bt.
 Gardez bien. *Watch well.* Eglinton, e.; Montgomery, of Stanhope, bt.
 Gardez l'honneur. *Preserve honour.* Hanmer, bt.
 Gardez la foy. *Keep the faith.* Kensington, b.; Poulett, e.
 Gaude, Maria Virgo! *Rejoice, O Virgin Mary!* Coopers' Comp.
 Gaudeo. *I rejoice.* Brown; Browne.
 Gaudet luce videri. *It rejoices to be seen in the light.* Galton, of Duddeston, Warley Hall, and Hadzor House.
 Crest, an eagle looking up at the sun.
 Gaudet tentamine virtus. *Virtue exults in the trial.* Dartmouth, e.
 Gaudium adfero. *I bring good tidings.* Campbell.
 Crest, a dove and olive-branch.
 Gauge and measure. Edminston.
 Generositate. *By generosity.* Nicolson, of Nicolson, bt.; Nickelson.
 Gesta verbis præveniunt. *Deeds are preferable to words.* Harcourt; Swanston.
 Give and forgive. Andrew.
 Giving and forgiving. Biggar.
 Gloria Deo! *Glory to God!* Challen, of Shermanbury.
 Gloria Deo in excelsis! *Glory to God in the highest!* Kellock; Leake.
 Gloria non præda. *Glory, not plunder.* Murray.
 Gloria patri! *Glory to the Father!* Dewar.

- Gloria virtutis merces. *Glory is the reward of virtue.* Robertson, of Auchleeks.
- Gloria virtutis umbra. *Glory is the shadow* (i.e. the constant companion) *of virtue.* Longford, e.; Eters, of Chelsea.
- Gnavitèr. *Industriously.* Anderson, of Broughton, bt.
- Go through..... Brenton, bt.
- ~~impensum; expensum. A with opens arms or opens. unisect.~~
- Imperio. *By command.* Murray.
- Imperio regit unus æquo. *One only (God) rules with unbiassed*
für friend..... Staple Merchants' Comp.
- Improbur good guide..... Russia Merchants' Comp.
- God can raise to Abraham children of stones..... Paviours' Comp.
- God careth for me..... Mitford, of Exbury
- God feeds the crows..... Crawford.
- God for us..... Douglas.
- God fried..... Godfrey, bt.
- God give grace..... Tait.
- God gives increase..... Balfour, bt.
- God giveth the victory..... Simon.
- God grant grace..... Grocers' Comp.
- God grant unity..... Wheelwrights' Comp.
- God guide all..... Lcsly.
- God in his least creatures..... Silk Throwsters' Comp.
- God is all..... Fraser.
- God is my defender..... Breame.
- God is my safety..... Craw.
- God is our strength..... Ironmongers' Comp.
- God me guide..... Crichton.
- God my trust..... Mason, of Neeton Hall.
- God send grace..... Erue, e.; Crichton.
- God shaw the right..... Craufurd, of Crosby (now represented by
 Craufurd, of Newfield); Craufurd, of Drumsog.
- God the only founder..... Founders' Comp.
- God will provide..... Stewart.
- God with my right..... Bryson; Buchanan.
- God with us..... Gordon, of Abergeldie and Hatfield.
- Good God increase..... Goodalle.
- God's providence is my inheritance.
- Gogoniant yr clethaf..... Gwyn.
- Good deeds shine clear..... Minshull.
- Grace me guide..... Forbes, b.; Pownall.
- Grace my guide..... Forbes.
- Gradatim. *By degrees.* Kilgour.
- Gradatim plena. *Full by degrees.* Burnside; Gordon.
 Crest, a crescent.
- Gradatim vincimus. *We conquer by degrees.* Curtis, of Culland's
 Grove, bt.; Duke.
- Gradu diverso viâ una. *The same way by different steps.* Cal-
 thorpe, b.

Grandescunt aucta labore. *The acquirements of industry render illustrious.* Heytesbury, b.

Gratâ manu. *With a grateful hand.* Call, bt.

Grata quies. *Rest is grateful.* Bexley, b.

Gratâ sume manu. *Take with a grateful hand.* Winnington, bt.; Briscoe, of Coghurst.

Futurum invisibile, which with the motto Dunmore, e.; Glenlyon, b.; Stewart.

Futurum invisibile. *The future is inscrutable.* Beville.

Gratis a Deo data. *Given freely by God.* Skeen.
Crest, a garland of flowers.

Gratitudo. *Gratitude.* Bigland.

Graviter et piè. *Gravely and piously.* Park.

Grind well. Marblers' Comp., London.

Grip fast. Rothas, e.; Leslie, of Wardis, bt.

This motto has remained unchanged since the time of Queen Margaret of Scotland, by whom it was given to Bartholomew Leslie, the founder of the family, under the following circumstances:—In crossing a river, swollen by floods, the queen was thrown from her horse, and in danger of being drowned, when the knight, plunging into the stream, seized hold of her majesty's girdle, and as he brought her with difficulty towards the bank, she frequently exclaimed "Grip fast," and afterwards desired that her preserver should retain the words as his motto, in remembrance of the occurrence.

Guarde la foy. *Keep the faith.* Rich.

Gwell angua na chywydd. *Rather death than shame.* Mackworth, bt.

H.

Ha persa la fide, ha perso l'honore. *He who hath lost his faith, hath lost his honour.* Lewis, of St. Pierre.

Habet et suam. *He hath also his own.* Seton.

Hâc ornant. *With this they improve.* Scongall.
The crest is "a writing-pen."

Hactenûs invictus. *Hitherto unconquered.* Crawford; Gallightly; Gellatly.

Hæc fructus virtutis. *These things are the fruits of virtue.* Waller.

Hæc generi incrementa fides. *Faith (or fidelity) gave these honours to our race.* Townshend, m.

Hæc lucra laborum. *These are the advantages of industry.* Rowand.

Hæc manus ob patriam. *This hand for my country.* Shuckburgh, bt.; Mactier.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. *It will hereafter delight us to remember these things.* Lewis.

Hæc omnia transeunt. *All these things pass away.* Bourne, of Hilderstone Hall.

Hæc præstat militia. *This warfare excels.* Bannerman.

Hallelujah. Aylmer, bt.

- Immotus.** *Unmoved.* Alston, of Herts.
Immutabile, durable. *Immutable, lasting.* Rolland.
Impavidum ferient ruinæ. *Dangers shall strike me unappalled.* Mundell.
Impegerit fidus. *The faithful man may have stumbled.* Constable.
Impendā, expendar. *I will spend and be spent.* Burkett.
Imperio. *By command.* Murray.
Imperio regit unus æquo. *One only (God) rules with unbiassed sway.* Gunning, bt.
Impromptu. Dunbar, of Mochrun.
In altum. *Toward heaven.* Alstone.
In ardua nitor. *I contend against difficulties.* Halkerston.
In ardua petit. *He searches after things difficult of attainment.* Malcolm, of Poltalloch.
In ardua tendit. *He reaches towards things difficult of attainment.* M'Allum ; M'Callum.
In ardua virtus. *Virtue amid difficulties.* Wolstenholme.
In arduis fortitudo. *Fortitude in adversity.* Hamilton.
In arduis viget virtus. *Virtue flourishes in adversity.* Gur.
In bello quies. *There is peace in war* (i.e. it is to be obtained by war.) Murray, of Ochertyre, bt.
In caligine lucet. *It shines in darkness.* Baillie, bt.
 The crest is "a star rising out of clouds."
In candore decus. *There is honour in sincerity.* Chadwick, of Swinton Hall.
In canopum ut ad canopum. Louis, bt.

The sense of this legend is the most obscure in the whole list of mottoes. The following explanation has been offered by a learned correspondent:—"Canopus is the name of a city in Egypt, (Gens fortunati Canopi, Virg. Georg. iv. ver. 237.),—now Abouquir, a place celebrated during the Crusades." The word also signifies a star (fixed) of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Argos, and southern hemisphere (sidus ingens et clarum. Plin. Hist. Nat. vi. 22.) The motto may therefore have been assumed by a Crusader, importing that to have fought for the cross in Egypt (in Canopo) was the road to heaven (ad canopum, a star, equivalent to "ad astra." Admiral Louis, however, having died on board the ship Canopus, another meaning, though perhaps somewhat similar, is intended.—*Burke.*

- In certa salutis anchora.** *On a sure anchor of safety.* Gillespie.
In cælo confidemus. *Let us trust in heaven.* Hills.
In cælo quies. *There is rest in heaven.* Bewicke.
In cælo spes mea est. *My hope is in heaven.* Micklethwaite.
In ðopîa cautus. *Careful amid plenty.* Dod, of Edge.
In cornua salutem spero. *I trust to the horn for safety.* Hunter.
In cruce et lachrymis spes est. *There is hope in the cross and in tears.* Hincks, of Breckenbrough.
In cruce fides. *Faith in the cross.* Reedge, of Evesham.
In cruce glorior. *I glory in the cross.* Pye, of Berkshire: Pye Douglas, of Rosehall.

In cruce salus. *In the cross is salvation.* Abercromby ; Aitkin ; Langholme ; Marr ; Tailour.

In cruce spero. *I trust in the cross.* Barclay.

In cruce vinco. *Through the cross, I conquer.* Copley.

In crucifixâ gloria mea. *My glory is in the cross.* Knatchbull.

In defiance..... Machraire, of Tweedhill and Broadmeadows.

In Deo confido. *I trust in God.* Kirkman ; Tory.

In Deo est mihi omnis fides. *In God is my whole trust.*

In Deo mea spes. *My hope is in God.* Hesketh, of Gwyrch Castle ; Neate.

In Deo omnia. *In God are all things.* Huxley.

In Deo sola salus. *The only salvation is in God.* Grundy, of the Oaks.

In Deo solo spes mea. *My hope is in God alone.* Kay ; Key.

In Deo spero. *I place my hope in God.* De Saumarez, b.

In Domino confido. *I trust in the Lord.* Asheton ; Cargill ; Erskin ; M'Gill ; Cockburn ; Wilyams, of Carnanton.

In Domino et non in arcu meo sperabo. *I will rest my hope on the Lord, and not in my bow.* Molony, of Kiltanon.

There are bows and arrows in the arms.

In dubiis constans. *Firm amid dangers.* Cockburn.

In fide et in bello fortis. *Strong both in faith and war.* Bagwell, of Marlfield ; O'Carroll.

In fide, justitiâ, et fortitudine. *Through faith, justice, and fortitude.* Order of St. George, of Bavaria.

In God I trust..... Frazer.

In God is all..... Saltoun, b.

In God is all my trust..... Grant ; Pewterers' Comp.

In God is all our hope..... Plumbers' Comp.

In God is all our trust..... Brewers' Comp. ; Bricklayers' and Tilers' Comp.

In hoc plenius redibo. *Through this I shall become fuller.* Minshall.

Alluding to the crescent in the crest.

In hoc signo. *Under this sign.* Woodhouse.

This motto has reference to the crest—"a cross croslet."

In hoc signo spes mea. *In this sign is my hope.* Taaffe, v.

In hoc signo vincam. *Under this sign I shall conquer.* Order of St. Mary the Glorious.

In hoc signo vinces. *Under this sign thou shalt conquer.* Arran, e. ; Burke, of Roscommon, bt. ; O'Donel, bt. ; Gore, of Porkington ; Gore-Langton, of Newton Park ; Knox-Gore, of Belleck ; Aiscough ; Berrie ; Glasbarn ; Ironside ; M'Carlie ; M'Kenzie ; Stanhope ; Taylor ; Turney ; Newling ; Order of St. Constantine.

In hoc spes mea. *In this is my hope.* Gordon.

Crest, "a cross croslet."

In Jehovah, fides mea. *In Jehovah is my trust.* Brailsford, of Barknith House.

In labore quies. *In labour is rest.* Helyar, of Coker Court.

i. e. it is obtained by it.

In libertate sociorum defendenda. *Things to be defended for the liberty of our associates.* Macgregor.

In lumine luce. *Shine in the light.* Thompson.

Or this motto may be translated, "Shine thou in excellence;" but the allusion appears to be to the *sun* in the arms.

In malos cornu. *My horn against the bad.* Dadley.

There are three rams' horns in the arms.

In medio tutissimus. *The middle path is safest.* Smith, of Lydiate.

In memoriam majorum. *In remembrance of our ancestors.* Farquharson.

In multis, in magnis, in bonis. *Concerned in many things, in great things, in good things.* Bowes, of Bradley.

In omnia paratus. *Prepared for everything.* Dunally, b.

In omnia promptus. *Ready for everything.* Rae.

In portu quies. *There is rest in port.* Skelmersdale, b.; Wilbraham, of Cheshire.

In pretium persevero. *I persevere for my reward (or prize).* Jenoure.

The crest is "a greyhound."

In promptu. *In readiness.* Dunbar, of Mochrum, bt.; Trotter.

In rectè decus. *Honour in acting right.* Ferrier.

In recto decus. *Honour in rectitude.* Hoseason; Scott; Syme; Simmons.

In recto fides. *Faith in rectitude.* Dixon.

In sanguine fœdus. *A covenant by blood.* Order of the Two Sicilies; Order of St. Janarius of Naples.

In season. Walkingshaw.

In solo Deo salus. *Salvation is in God alone.* Harewood, e.

In spe et labore transigo vitam. *I pass my life in hope and exertion.* Mack.

In sublime. *Upwards.* Reid.

In te, Domine, speravi. (Psalm xxxi. ver. 1.) *In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.* Strathmore, e.; Lyon, of Auldabar; Rouse; Greenhill; Prestwich.

In te fido. *I trust in thee.* M'Larty.

In tempestate floresco. *I flourish in the tempest.* Coffin.

In tenebris lucidior. *The brighter in darkness.* Inglis.

In tenebris lux. *Light in darkness.* Scot.

In the defence of the destroyed. Allardice.

In the Lord is all our trust. Masons' Comp. London.

In the name of God, try. Woolnough, of London.

In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread. Gardeners' Comp.

In time. Houston, bt.; Houstoun, of Johnstone Castle.

In trau vast. *Firm in fidelity.* Order of the Hospitalers of St. Hubert.

In utroque. *In both (or, in either case).* Valange; Wallange.

Meaning, in good or ill fortune; or in peace or war.

In utrâque fortunâ paratus. *Prepared for either good or bad fortune.* Combermere, v.

"Whatever sky's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate."—Byron.

In utroque fidelis. *Faithful in either case.* Falkland, v.

In utroque paratus. *Prepared in either case.* Deacon; Elphinston; Mackenzie; Murray.

In utrumque paratus. *Prepared for either.* Mackenzie, of Delvine, bt.; Caldecott.

In veritate victoria. *Victory is in truth.* Huntingdon, e.; Hastings, bt.

In via virtuti pervia. *In the road which is accessible to valour.* Hamilton.

In well beware. Wombwell, bt.

Incepta persequor. *I persevere in what I undertake.* Wilkinson.

Incidentum sano. *I cure by cutting.* Kincaid.

The crest is a hand holding a surgical instrument called a *bistoury*.

Inclutus perditæ recuperator coronæ. *The famous recoverer of a lost crown.* Seton.

Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas. *Uncorrupted faith and the naked truth.* Forde, of Seaforde.

Incrementum dat Deus. *God gives increase.* Moseley, of Owsden.

Inde securior. *Hence the safer.* Murray.

Crest, a hand holding a fetterlock.

Indignante invidia florebit justus. *Disdaining envy, the just man will flourish.* Crosbie.

Indocilis pauperiem pati. *Untaught to suffer poverty.* Merchants of Bristol.

Indulge fortune. Bover.

Industriâ. *By industry.* Peel, bt.; Warrender, bt.; Fettes, bt.; Calrow, of Walton Lodge; Crierie; Fiddes; Keltie; M'Cririe; Ogilvy.

Industriâ atque fortunâ. *By industry and good fortune.* Lawrie.

Industria ditat. *Industry enriches.* Wauchap; Vanderplant; Sideserf; Reath; Waugh.

Industriâ et labore. *By industry and labour.* M'Gassock; Mac Guffock.

Industriâ et probitate. *By industry and integrity.* Washbourne.

Industriâ et spe. *By industry and hope.* Fenouillet; Warden; Sage.

Industria murus. *Industry is a protection.* Thomson.

Industria permanente. *By unremitting industry.* Neave.

Industria, virtus, et fortitudo. *Industry, valour and fortitude.* Smellie.

Industriæ munus. *The gift of industry.* Leechaman.

Industry the means, plenty the result. Maryland, North America.

Inébranlable. *Not to be shaken.* Acland, of Devon, bt.

Inest clementia forti. *Mercy is inherent in the brave.* Maule.

- Inest jucunditas.** *There is cheerfulness in it.* Elliot.
Crest, a hand holding a flute.
- Ingenuas suscipit artes.** *He fosters the polite arts.* Long.
- Ingratis servire nefas.** *It is impossible to serve the ungrateful.*
 Martin.
- Initium sapientiæ est timor Domini.** *The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.* Martin, of Long Melford, bt.
- Innocence surmounts.** Gulland.
- Innocens non timidus.** *Innocent but not fearful.* Rowe.
- Innocent and true.** Arbuthnot, bt.
- Innocentiâ securus.** *Secure in innocence.* Jackson.
- Innocue ac provide.** *Harmless and provident.* Arbuthnot ; Lap-
 ington.
- Inservi Deo et lætare.** *Serve God and rejoice.* Wicklow, e ;
 Howard.
- Insiste firmitèr.** *Persevere resolutely.* Moorside.
- Insontes ut columbæ.** *Innocent as doves.* Francis.
- Inesperata floruit.** *It has flourished beyond hope.* Cleghorn ; Wat-
 son.
- Insult me not.** M'Kenzie.
- Intaminatis fulget honoribus.** *He shines with unspotted honours.*
 Seton.
- Intaminatis honoribus.** *With unspotted honours.* Fitz-Herbert.
- Integra mens augustissima possessio.** *An honest mind is the most glorious possession.* Blayney, bt.
- Integritas semper tutamen.** *Integrity is always a safeguard.*
 Harries.
- Intemerata fides.** *Faith undefiled.* Aberdeen ; Robertson.
- Intento in Deum animo.** *My mind being intent on God.* Bosvill,
 of Ravenfield.
- Inter primos.** *Among the first.* Hopkins.
- Intrepidus et benignus.** *Intrepid and benign.* MacLennal.
- Invia virtuti via nulla.** *No road is inaccessible to virtue.* Seton.
- Invicta labore.** *By invincible exertion.* Armstrong.
- Invicta veritate.** *By invincible truth.* Abell.
- Invictæ fidelitatis præmium.** *The reward of invincible fidelity.*
 c. of Hereford
- Invictus maneo.** *I remain unconquered.* Armstrong, of Gallen ;
 Ballycumber, of Garry Castle ; Inglis.
- Invidiâ major.** *Superior to envy.* Drago ; Inwards.
- Invitum sequitur honor.** *Honour follows, though unsought.* Done-
 gal, m. ; Templemore, b.
- Iram leonis noli timere.** *Fear not the anger of the lion.* Long.
- Irrevocabile.** *Irrevocable.* Bruce.
- Irideo tempestatem.** *I laugh at the storm.* Wood.
The crest is, " an oak-tree on a mount."
- Irrupta copula.** *The cup unbroken.* Morris.
- It's good to be loun.** Forrester.
- I will.** Davis.

J.

- J'aspire. *I aspire.* Devizmes.
 J'avance. *I advance.* Bartram ; East ; Ker.
 J'ayme à jamais. *I love for ever.* James, of Langley Hall, bt.
 J'ai bonne cause. *I have good reason.* Bath, m.
 J'ai bonne esperance. *I have good hope.* Craig ; M'Kean.
 J'ai la clef. *I have the key.* Grieve ; Grive.
 J'ai espere mieux avoir. *I hope for better things.* Dine.
 J'aime l'honneur qui vient par la vertu. *I love the honour which is attained through virtue.* Order of the Noble Passion.
 J'aime la liberté. *I love liberty.* Ribton, bt.
 J'espere. *I hope.* Swinton, of Swinton.
 J'espere bien. *I hope well.* Carew, of Carew Castle, and Crowcombe.
 Jamais arriere. *Never behind.* Selkirk, e. ; Douglas, b. ; Douglas, of Glenbervie, bt.
 Je dis la verité. *I tell the truth.* Pedder.
 Je le feray durant ma vie. *I will do it so long as I live.* Fairfax, of Gilling Castle.
 Je le tiens. *I hold (or possess) it.* Audley, b.
 Je maintiendrai. *I will maintain.* Malmesbury, e.
 Je me fie en Dieu. *I trust in God.* Plymouth, e. ; Blois, bt.
 Je mourrai pour ceux que j'aime. *I will die for those I love.* Blenkinsopp ; Coulson.
 Je ne change qu'en mourant. *I change but in death.* Salvin, of Croxdale.
 Je ne cherche que ung. *I seek but one.* Northampton, m. ; Compton, of Carham Hall.
 Je ne puis. *I cannot.* Delves.
 Je n'oublierai jamais. *I will never forget.* Bristol, m. ; Hervey.
 Je pense. *I think.* Wemyss, e.

The expression of Descartes, "Je pense, donc je suis," *I think, then I am* ; to shew that thought was the clearest proof of existence. In the life of Sir Humphry Davy this is further illustrated. Sir Humphry there relates the powerful impression made upon him on inhaling a certain quantity of nitrous acid. When he tried the dangerous experiment of its effects on respiration, "Nothing exists but thought," was his exclamation.

- Je pense plus. *I think the more.* Marr, e.
 Je recois pour donner. *I receive to distribute.* Innes.
 Je suis petite, mais mes picûres sont profondes. *I am small, but my sting strikes deep.* Order of the Bee.
 Je suis prêt. *I am ready.* Fraser, bt.
 Je suis prêt. *I am ready.* Farnham, b. ; Lovat ; Simpson.
 Je veux bonne guerre. *I desire fair play.* Thompson.
 Je veux le droit. *I desire that which is just.* Duckett, bt.
 Je vive en espoir. *I live in hope.* Stradbroke, e.

Je voys. *I see.* Jossey.

The crest is, "an eye."

Jehova portio mea. *The Lord is my portion.* Mercer.

Jehovah-Jireh.....Grant, of Monymusk, bt.

Jesu, esto mihi Jesus. *Jesu, be Jesus unto me.* Swale.

Jesu seul bon et bel. *Jesus alone good and beautiful.* Breary.

Jesus.....Chippenham; Chipman.

Jesus hominum salvator. *Jesus, the Saviour of mankind.* Legat;
Order of the Seraphim.

Join truth with trust.....Joiners' Comp., London.

Jour en bien. *To enjoy innocently.* Beckwith, of Thurcroft and
Trimdon.

Jour de ma vie! *Light of my life.* Delawarr, e.

Referring, it is presumed, to the cross-croquets in the arms.

Jubilee.....Stamer.

One of the mottos of the late Sir William Stamer, bt., who being lord-mayor of Dublin during the year of the Jubilee, in 1809, was then created a baronet.

Judge not.....Erskine.

Judge nought.....Buchan, e.; Traquair, e.

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ. *The judgment of our peers, or
the laws of the land.* Camden, m.

It is only by these, according to Magna Charta, that an Englishman can be condemned. This splendid quotation from the great charter was adopted as his motto by the first Lord Camden.

Juncta arma decori. *Arms united to merit.* M'Gouan.

Juncta virtuti fides. *Fidelity joined to valour.* Murray.

Jungor ut implear. *I am joined that I may become full.* Meik.

The crest is, "a decrescent and an increascent uniting."

Junxit amicos amor. *Love hath united friends.* Order of St. Joachim.

Juravi et adjuravi. *I have sworn, and sworn solemnly.* Moores.

Jus meum tuebor. *I will defend my right.* Reynolds.

Jussu regis India subacta. *India subdued by the king's command.*
Munro.

The motto formerly borne by the first baronet of the name, who distinguished himself highly at the siege of Seringapatam.

Justa sequor. *I follow honourable things.* Keith.

Juste et droit. *Just and frank.* Whichcote, bt.

Justitia. *Justice.* Nurse; Sibbald.

Justitia et pax. *Justice and peace.* Plumbers' Comp.

Justitia et veritas. *Justice and truth.* Lauriston.

Justitia virtutum regina. *Justice is queen of the virtues.* Goldsmiths' Comp.

Justitiæ soror fides. *Faith is the sister of justice.* Thurlow, b.

Or fidelity, or confidence, or credit, or justice: the word *fides* admits of many translations.

Justi ut sidera fulgent. *The righteous shine as the stars.* M'Coll;
Sandilands.

JUS—L'AM

Justum et tenacem. (Hor. Od. lib. iii. od. 3.) *Just and firm of purpose.* Colthurst, bt.

"The man in conscious virtue bold,
Who dares his secret purpose hold,
Unshaken hears the crowd's tumultuous cries,
And the impetuous tyrant's angry brow defies;
Let the wild winds that rule the seas
Tempestuous all their horrors raise;
Let Jove's dread arm with thunder rend the spheres,
Beneath the crush of worlds undaunted he appears."—*Francis.*

Justum perficito, nihil timeto. *Act justly, and fear nothing.*
Rogers, of Yarlington Lodge.

Justus esto et non metue. *Be just and fear not.* Robson.

Justus et propositi tenax. *Just and firm of purpose.* Chedworth ;
How.

Tenax propositi, steady to the point.

Justus ut palma. *The righteous man is as the palm-tree.* Palmes.

Justus ut palma florebit. *The righteous man shall flourish as the palm-tree.* Order of St. George of Bavaria.

Juvant arva parentum. *The lands of my forefathers delight me.*
Capan, of Sheffield.

Juvant aspera fortes. *Difficulties delight the brave.* Steuart.

Juvant aspera probum. *Misfortunes benefit the good man.* Den-
ham ; Steuart ; Stewart.

Juvante Deo. *By God's assistance.* Layard.

Juvat Deus impigros. *God assists the diligent.* Strachan.

Juxta Salopiam. *Near to Shropshire.* Chadwick.

K.

Keep.....Hepburn.

Keep fast.....Lesly.

Keep firm in the faith.....Order of St. Hubert.

Keep thyself.

Keep traist.....Buchan-Hepburn, bt.

Keep tryste.....Sempill.

Keep watch.....Bryden.

Keuz al tra ouna Diu matermo yn. (Ancient Cornish.) *Before all things, fear God through the king.* Sonkin.

Kur, deu, res, pub, tra. (Old Cornish.) *For God and the commonwealth.* Harris, of Hayne.

Kynd kynn knawne kepe. *Keep your own kin kind.* Lister-Kaye,
bt.

L.

L 'amour de Dieu est pacifique. *The love of God is peaceful.*
Order of Mary Magdalen.

La bondad para la medra. *Goodness produces success.* Lennard.
 La fin couronne les œuvres. *The end crowns the works.* Yarker.
 La fortune passe par tout. *The vicissitudes of fortune are common to all.* Rollo, b.

La générosité. *Generosity.* Order of Generosity.
 La liaison fait ma valeur, la division me perd. *Union makes me valuable, division destroys me.* Order of the Fan.

La mayor victoria de ellas es el bien merecellas. *Their greatest victory is in having deserved it.* Guevera.

La vertu est la seule noblesse. *Virtue is the only nobility.* Guilford, e.

The French of Juvenal's line.

"Nobilitas sola atque unica virtus."—Sat. viii. 20.

La vie durante. *During life.* Cornewall, bt.; Cornwall; Amyand.

Labor et industria. *Labour and industry.* Tane.

Labor improbus omnia vincit. *Extraordinary labour surmounts all difficulties.* Mitchell.

Labor ipse voluntas. *Labour itself is a pleasure.* Lovelace, e.

Labor omnia vincit. *Perseverance surmounts all difficulties.*

Brown; Eddington; M'Nair; Prattman; Chaplin.

Labora. *Labour.* Mackie; M'Kie.

Labora ut in æternum vivas. *Strive for eternal life.* Apreece, bt.

Literally, *strive that you may live for ever: let the struggle of this life be, to live for ever in the next.*

Laborante numen adest. *God is with him that endeavours.* Macfarlane.

Labore. *By labour.* Tenterden, b.

Labore et fiducia. *By industry and confidence.* Litster.

Labore et honore. *By industry and honour.* Rendlesham, b.; Bowden; Pemberton, of Barnes and Bainbridge Holm.

Labore et perseverantiâ. *By labour and perseverance.* Campbell.

Labore et scientiâ. *By industry and science.* Wylie.

Labore et virtute. *By industry and virtue.* Thelusson; Gardner.

Labore omnia florent. *All things flourish with industry.* Drinkwater.

Lætitia per mortem. *Joy through death.* Luther.

Lamh foisdineach an nœchtar. *What we gain oy conquest we secure by clemency.* Sullavan.

Lamh laidir an nachtar. *The strongest hand is on high.* O'Brien, Bt.

The literal translation of this motto is, "The strongest hand uppermost," but by an alteration of one letter in the last word it will mean "The strongest hand is on high," or "in heaven;" and it has been so translated by the Marquess of Thomond, whose motto is in French "*Vigueur de dessus.*"—Burke.

Lamh derg eirin. *The red hand of Ireland.* O'Neill, e.

In an ancient expedition of some adventurers to Ireland, their leader declared that whoever first touched the shore should possess the territory which he reached. O'Neil, from whom descend the princes of Ulster, bent upon obtaining the reward, and seeing another boat likely to land, cut his hand off and threw it upon the coast. Hence the traditional origin of the motto. The Red Hand was adopted by James I. as

the badge on instituting the order of Baronet. The design of the institution being the colonization of the province of Ulster, in Ireland, the arms of the province were deemed the most appropriate insignia.—*Burke.*

Laissez dire. *Let them say.* Middleton.

Latet Anguis in herbâ. *The snake lurks in the grass.* Anguish.

Laudes cano heroum. *I sing the praises of heroes.* Dailie.

Laugh ladur an aughtur. *Laugh harder and louder.* Kennedy.

Lauro scutoque resurgo. *I rise again with laurel and shield.* Lorraine, bt.

Laus Deo. *Praise be to God.* Arbuthnott, v.

“Heralds of creation cry—
Praise the Lord, the Lord most high;
Heaven and earth obey the call,
Praise the Lord, the Lord of all.”—*Montgomery.*

L'Antiquité ne peut pas l'abolir. *Old age cannot destroy it.* Conroy, bt.

L'esperance me comfort. *Hope comforts me.* Nairne, b.

This motto is a curious compound of English and French; the word *comfort* being entirely unknown in the latter language.

L'esperance me console. *Hope consoles me.* De Cardonnel.

Le bon temps viendra. *The prosperous time will come.* Wrey, bt.; Farrington, bt; Harcourt, of Aukerwycke.

L'homme vrai aime son pays. *The true man loves his country.* Homfray.

Le jour viendra. *The day will come.* Durham, e.

Le roy et l'église. *The king and the church.* Roger.

Le roy et l'estat. *The king and the state.* Ashburnham, e.

Le roy le veut. *It is the king's pleasure.* De Clifford.

Lead on..... Hotham, b.

Leges juraque serva. *Defend the laws and your rights.* Grant, of Kilgraston.

Leges juraque servo. *I defend the laws and my rights.* Leigh, of Belmont.

Legi regi fidelis. *Faithful to the king and the law.* Sautry.

Legibus antiquis. *By the ancient laws.* Leigh, of Bardon.

Legibus et armis. *By the laws and arms.* Gordon.

Lentè sed opportunè. *Slowly but opportunely.* Campbell.

Leo de Juda est robur nostrum. *The lion of Judah is our strength.* Borlace; Warren.

Leoni, non sagittis, fido. *I trust to the lion, not to my arrows.* Egerton.

Let brotherly love continue.....Plasterers' Comp.; Pipemakers' Comp.

Let Curzon hold what Curzon held.....Howe, e.

Let the deed shaw.....Addison; Fleming; Moubray, of Cockarny.

Let the hawk shaw.....Porteous.

Let them talk.....Hewetson.

Let us love one another.....Basketmakers' Comp.

Leve et reluis. (Probably French, addressed to the *sun*, which forms part of the crest.) *Rise and shine.* Lawson.

The motto of Lawson, formerly a baronet, of Brough Hall, Yorkshire. Crest, the same as that given No. 6, in the Dictionary.

Levius fit patientiâ. (Hor. Od. lib. i. od. 24.) *Evil becomes lighter by patience.* Burgess.

"—Patience must endure
And soothe the woes it cannot cure."—*Francis.*

Liber et audax. *Free and bold.* Freeman, of Castle Cor.

Liberalitas. *Liberality.* Furlong.

Libertas. *Liberty.* Carbery, b.; Birch, bt.; Evans, of Ash Hall.

Libertas et natale solum. *Liberty and my native soil.* Adams, of Bowden.

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!"

Libertas in legibus. *Liberty within the laws.* Wynford, b.
i. e. so much, or such liberty, as is consistent with law.

Libertas sub rege pio. *Liberty under a pious king.* Sidmouth.

"Fallitur egregie quisquis sub principe credit
Servitium, nunquam libertas gratior exstat
Quam sub rege pio."—*Claudian.*

Libertate quietem. *Quiet in liberty.* Woodford.

The sentence is, "Manus hæc inimica tyrannis, ense petit placidum sub libertate quietem," written in the album of the university of Copenhagen, by Algernon Sydney, when ambassador from the English commonwealth at the court of Denmark. Sidney also repeated them in the book of mottoes, in the royal library in the same city. Terlon, the French ambassador, being told that these, to him unintelligible, words contained a revolutionary sentiment, tore them out of the book.

Liberté toute entière. *Liberty unfettered.* Lanesborough, e.; Butler Danvers.

Licet esse beatis. *It is allowed to men to be happy.* Warde, of Woodland Castle.

Light on.....Lighton.

Littora spectro. *I view the shores.* Hamilton.

Live, but dread.....Lindsay.

Live in hope.....Coldstream.

Live to live.....Sutton; Witley.

Lock sick. *Be sure.* Erwin.

Lock sicker. *Be sure.* Morton, e.; Douglas, of Parr, bt.; Megget.

Loisgim agus soilleirghim. *I will burn and enlighten.* M'Leod.

Loquendo placet. *He pleases when he speaks.* Fairfowl.

Lord, have mercy!.....Drummond.

Lord, let Glasgow flourish.....t. of Glasgow.

Love.....M'Leish.

Love and loyalty.....Crompton.

Love as brethren.....Coopers' Comp., London.

Love as you find.....Tempest.

Love, serve.....Shaftesbury, e.

LOY—LYB

Loyal à mort. *Loyal to death.* Ely, m.; Laforey, bt.; Adair, bt.
Loyal à la mort. *Loyal to death.* Loftus, bt.; Lyster, of Rowton Castle.

Loyal au mort. *Loyal to the dead.* Adair; Drummond; Laforey.

Loyal devoir. *Loyal duty.* Carteret, b.

Loyal en tout. *Loyal in every thing.* Kenmare, e.

Loyal secret. Lawson, of Aldborough and Boroughbridge.

Loyal je serai durant ma vie. *I will be loyal as long as I live.* Stourton, b.

Loyalment je sers. *I serve loyally.* Jephson; Norreys.

Loyalté me lie. *Loyalty binds me.* Margesson, of Offington.

Loyauté n'a honte. *Loyalty knows no shame.* Newcastle, d.

Loyauté m'oblige. *Loyalty binds me.* Lindsey, e.; Bertie.

Loyauté sans tache. *Loyalty without defect.* Dare.

Loyouf as thow fynds. Tempest, of Broughton; Greenly, of Titty Court.

Lucem spero. *I hope for light.* Kemp, bt.

Luceo, non uro. *I shine, but do not burn.* Mackenzie; Mackenzie, of Tarbat, bt.; M'Kenzie; M'Leod; Smith.

Lucet. *It shines.* Scot.

Crest, "a golden star."

Luctor, at emergam. *I struggle, but I shall recover.* Maitland.

Luctor, non mergor. *I struggle, but am not overwhelmed.* Glass.

Lumen accipe et imperti. *Receive the light and communicate it.* Hollingsworth.

Or knowledge; or perhaps the light of the Gospel is particularly meant.

Lumen celeste sequamur. *May we follow heavenly inspiration.* Beatie.

Lumen umbra Dei. *Light is the shadow of God.* Glaziers' Comp.

Lux in tenebris. *Light in darkness.* Fullerton, of Westwood.

"In all ages the hour of death has been considered as an interval of more than ordinary illumination; as if some rays from the light of the approaching world had found their way to the darkness of the parting spirit, and revealed to it an existence that could not terminate in the grave, but was to commence in death."—Curran.

Lux mea Christus. *Christ is my light.* Newman, of Thornbury Park.

"Thou art, O God! the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see."—Moore.

Lux mihi laurus. *Light is a laurel to me.* Chambers.

This is the literal translation of the motto; the meaning of which it is difficult to guess.

Lux tua via mea. *Thy light is my way.* Blount, bt.

Lux tua vita mea. *Thy light is my life.* Blount, bt.; Blount, of Maple Durham.

Lux venit ab alto. *Light comes from above.* Dallas, bt.

Lux vitæ. *The light of life.* Burton.

Lýbba þu þ þu lýbbe. *Live that you may live.* Ayloffa.

- Mean, speak, and do well Urquhart, of Meldrum.
 Mecum habita. *Dwell with me.* Dun.
 Mediis tranquillis in undis. *Tranquil in the middle waters.*
 Smyth, of Methven Castle.
 Medio tutissimus ibis. *The middle path is safest.* Senior.
 Mediocria firma. *Mediocrity is stable.* Verulam, e.; Bacon, bt.;
 Lawder; Lowndes-Stone, of Brightwell Park.
 Mediocriter. *With moderation.* Moir; Murison.
 Meliora speranda. *Better fortunes in expectancy.* Douglass.
 Meliora spero sequorquē. *I hope and strive for better fortunes.*
 Rait.
 Meliore fide quàm fortunā. *With better fidelity than fortune.*
 Gresley, bt.
 Memento Creatorem. *Remember thy Creator.* Keith.
 Memento mei. *Remember me.* L'Estrange, of Moystown.
 Memento mori. *Remember that you must die.* Order of Death's
 Head.
 Memor. *Mindful.* Russell.
 Memor esto. *Be mindful.* Campbell; Graham; Hutchinson;
 M'Fell; M'Phail.
 Memor et fidelis. *Mindful and faithful.* Selsey, b.; Reed.
 Memorare novissima. *To remember death.* Hanford, of Woolers
 Hill.
 Memoria pii æterna. *The memory of the pious man is eternal.*
 Sudeley, b.
 " For the memory of the just
 Lives in everlasting fame."—*Montgomery.*
 Mens conscia recti. *A mind conscious of rectitude.* Ashbrook, v.;
 Macartney, bt.; Collis; Flower; Crisp; Wright; Westmore;
 Nightingale.
 Mens cujusque is est quisque. *As the mind of each, so is the man.*
 Cottenham, b.; Pepys, bt.
 Mens et manus. *Heart and hand.* Duncanson.
 Mens flecti nescia. *A mind that cannot be bent.* Hulton, of
 Hulton.
 Mens immota. *A constant mind.* Shaw.
 Mens immota manet. *My mind remains constant.* Meldrum.
 Mens pristina mansit. *The original mind hath remained.* Popham,
 of Littlecott.
 Mens sibi conscia recti. *A mind conscious to itself of rectitude.*
 Ashbrook, v.
 Mente et manu. *With heart and hand.* Glassford.
 Mente manue. *With heart and hand.* Farquhar, bt.; Ben-
 shaw; Borthwick.
 Mente manue præsto. *I am ready with heart and hand.*
 Foulis, bt.
 Merces hæc certa laborum. *This is the sure reward of industry.*
 Seton, of Pitmedden, bt.
 Mercy is my desire Abercrombie; Laing; Lang; Wishart.

- Merere. *To deserve.* Currer, of Clifton House.
 Meret qui laborat. *He is deserving who is industrious.* Storie.
 Merite. *Merit.* Currer.
 Meritez. *Deserve.* Waltham.
 Meritò. *Deservedly.* Dunlop, bt.; Delop.
 Messis ab alto. *Our harvest is from the deep.* Royal Fishery Company.
 Metuenda corolla draconis. *The dragon's crest is to be feared.* Londonderry, m.
 Metuo secundis. *I am fearful in prosperity.* Hodgson; Uppleby, of Wootton.
 Migro et respicio. *I come forth (or depart) and look back.* Ramsay.
 The crest is, "an eagle issuant regardant."
 Mihi cœlum portus. *Heaven is my haven.* Bruges.
 Mihi cura futuri. *My care is for the future.* Ongley, b.
 Mihi lucra. *My gains.* Scott.
 Mihi lucra pericula. *Dangers are profitable to me.* Suttie.
 Mihi tibi. *To me and to you.* Pope.
 The crest is, "a hand holding a pair of scales."
 Mihi vita Christus. *Christ is my life.* Kaye.
 Militia mea multiplex. *My warfare is of divers sorts.* Toke, of Godinton.
 Mind your own business.....Remnant.
 Mirabile in profundis. *A wonderful object in the deep.* Whalley.
 The family crest is "a whale."
 Miseris succurrere disco. *I learn to succour the unfortunate.* Mac Millan.
 Miserrima vidi. *I have seen most miserable things.* Zephani.
 Misnach. *Courage.* Campbell.
 Moderata durant. *Moderate things are lasting.* Irvine; Staunton.
 Modicè augetur modicum. *A little is increased by degrees.* Williamson.
 Modicum modicè erit magnum. *A little will be much by degrees.* Williamson.
 Mon Dieu est ma roche. *My God is my rock.* Roche; Rowche, of Carap, Limerick, &c.
 Mon privilège et mon devoir. *My privilege and my duty.* Shevill.
 Monachus salvabor.....Monkhouse.
 Moneo et munio. *I advise and defend (or, admonish and support).* Elphinstone, of Horn and Logie; Elphinstone, bt.; Dalrymple.
 Moniti meliora sequamur. (Virg. Æn. lib. iii. v. 186.) *Let us, being admonished, follow better things (counsels, or fortunes).* Mahon, bt.
 Monitus, munitus. *Being warned, you are protected.* Horn.
 By the sound of the horn, is meant. The crest is a bugle, and the bearer's name, *Horn*.
 Monstrant astra viam. *The stars show the way.* Oswald.
 Monstrant regibus astra viam. *Stars show the way to kings.* Order of the Star of Sicily.

- Monte ab alto. *From a high hill.* Atthill, of Brandiston.
 Monte alto. *From a high hill.* Mowat.
 Monte dessus. *Soar upward.* Bunny.
 Montjoye et St. Denys. France.
 Mora trahit periculum. *Delay brings danger.* Suckling, of Woodton.
 Moribus antiquis. *With ancient manners.* Throckmorton, bt.
 Moriens sed invictus. *Dying, but unconquered.* Gammell.
 Mors aut vita decora. *Either death or honourable life.* Dempster.
 Mors Christi mors mortis mihi. *Christ's death is to me the death of death.* Boothby, bt.
 Mors lupi agni vita. *The death of the wolf is life to the lamb.* Ousley, bt.
 Nil sine numine. *Nothing without the Deity.* Weld, of Lulworth.
 Nil sistere contra. *Nothing to oppose us.* Nicolson; Stewart.
 Nil solidum. *There is nothing perfect.* Goldie; Williams, of Dorsetshire.
 Nil temerè. *Nothing rashly.* Balfour.
 Mos legem regit. *Custom rules the law.* Mosley, bt.; Mousell.
 Moveo et propitiòr. *I move (or affect any one) and am appeased.* Ranfurly, e.; Wells.
 Munificè et fortitèr. *Bountifully and bravely.* Handyside.
 Munit hæc, et altera vincit. *This defends, that conquers.* Nova Scotia Knights.
 Murus aheneus. *A wall of brass.* M'Leod; Nielson.
 Murus æneus esto. (Hor. Ep. lib. i. ep. 1.) *Be thou a wall of brass.* Reynell, bt.
 " True, conscious honour is to feel no sin :
 He's arm'd without that's innocent within :
 Be this thy screen and this thy wall of brass."—Pope.
 Murus æneus conscientia sana. *A sound conscience is a wall of brass.* Scarborough, e.; Williamson.
 Mutare non est meum. *It is not mine (i. e. my habit, or in my nature) to change.* Frewen, of Northiam.
 Mutare vel timere sperno. *I scorn to change or to fear.* Beaufort, d.; Bythessea.
 Mutas inglorius artes. (To exercise,) *unambitious of glory, the silent arts.* Halford, bt.
 This motto is an unconnected scrap gleaned from the description of the physician Iapis, in the 12th book of Virgil's *Æneid*.
 My defence. Allardice.
 My hope is constant in thee. Crammond; Donaldson; Macdonald.
 My hope is in God. Middleton.
 My prince and my country. Harris, b.
 My trust is in God alone. Cloth Workers' Comp., London.
 My word is my bond. Smallman.

N.

Na bean d'on chat gun lamhainu. *Touch not a cat but a glove.*

Macpherson, of Cluny.

Nativum retinet decus. *He retains his native honour.* Livingstone.

Naturæ donum. *The gift of nature.* Peacock.

Naturæ minister. *A servant of nature.* Helham.

Naufragus in portem. *Shipwreck brought me into haven.* Heard.

Ne cadem insidiis. *I shall not fall by snares.* Cleland.

Ne cede malis. *Yield not to misfortunes.* Albemarle, e.; Doig.

~~mihi cœlum portus.~~ *My fortune is my master.* ~~Diogenes.~~

mihi cura futuri. *My care is for the future.* Ongley, b.

Mihi lucra. *My gains.* Scott.

Mihi lucra pericula. *Dangers are profitable to me.* Suttie.

Mihi tibi. *To me and to you.* Pope.

Ne m'oubliez. *Forget me not.* Carsair.

Ne nimium. *Not too much.* Aberdeen, e.

Ne obliviscaris. *Do not forget.* Campbell, of Carrick Buoy, bt.; M'Tairsh.

N'oubliez. *Do not forget.* Graham; Moure.

Ne oubliez. *Do not forget.* Montrose, d.

Ne parcas nec spernas. *Neither favour nor scorn.* Lamond; Lamont.

Ne quid falsi. *Nothing false.* Wollaston, of Shenton.

Ne quid nimis. *Not too much of any thing.* Foulter; Austen, of Shalford; Drinkwater, of Irwell.

Ne quisquam serviat enses. *Let not your sword be the slave of any one.* Peachy.

Ne supra modum sapere. *Be not over-wise.* Newport, bt.; Nassu.

Ne te quæsieris extra. *Seek nothing beyond your sphere.* Hewett; Hewitt.

Ne tentes, aut perface. *Attempt not, or accomplish.* Downshire, m.; Hill, of Brooke Hall, bt.

Ne timeas recte faciendo. *Fear not, when acting right.* Hadderwick.

Ne vile fano. *Bring nothing base to the temple.* Westmoreland, e.; Stapleton.

Or, by a jeu-de-mot, to Fane, the family name of the noble house of Westmoreland.

Ne vile velis. *Wish nothing base.* Abergavenny, e.; Braybrooke, b.; Nevile, of Thornley.

Nec abest jugum. *There is always some yoke.* Hay.

Nec aspera terrent. *Difficulties do not daunt.* Order of Guelph.

Nec careo, nec curo. *I have neither want nor care.* Craw.

Nec citò, nec tardè. *Neither swiftly nor slowly.* Bannatyne.

Nec cupias, nec metuas. *Neither desire nor fear.* Hardwicke, e

Nil magnum, nisi bonum. *Nothing is great unless good.* Cooper, of Gadesbridge, bt.

Nil moror ictus. *Being struck, I nothing loiter.* Money, of Horn House and Whettam.

Nil nequit amor. *Love denies nothing.* Reidheugh.

Nil nisi cruce. *Nothing unless by the cross.* Waterford, m.; Beresford, v.; Decies, b.

Nil nisi patriâ. *Nothing without one's country.* Hindmarsh; Hyndmarsh.

Nil penna, sed usus. *Not the quill, but its use.* Gilmer.

The meaning of which would appear to be, that the pen itself is nothing (nil), but the use that is made of it regulates its value. There are three pens in the family arms.

Nil sine numine. *Nothing without the Deity.* Weld, of Lulworth.

Nil sistere contra. *Nothing to oppose us.* Nicolson; Stewart.

Nil solidum. *There is nothing perfect.* Goldie; Williams, of Dorsetshire.

Nil temerè. *Nothing rashly.* Balfour.

Nil temerè neque timore. *Nothing rashly, nor with fear.* Berney, bt.

Nil temerè tenta nil timidè. *Attempt nothing either rashly or timidly.* Buckle.

Nil time. *Fear nothing.* Man.

Nil timeo. *I fear nothing.* Drummond.

Nil veretur veritas. *Truth fears nothing.* Napier.

Nisi Dominus. (Psalms cxxvi. ver. 1.) *Unless the Lord.* Compton.

Nisi Dominus frustra. *It is vain without the Lord.* Inglis; City of Edinburgh.

Nisi paret, imperat. *Unless he obeys, he commands.* Bernard.

Nisi virtus vilior algâ. *Without virtue viler than the sea-weed.* Moises.

Niti facere, experiri. *To strive to do, and to accomplish.* Caldwell, of Lindley Wood.

Nitor in adversum. *I contend against adversity.* Horner.

No heart more true. Hamilton.

No sine periculo. *I swim without danger.* Walker.

The crest is, "a swan swimming in a loch."

Nobilis irâ. *Noble in anger.* Creighton-Stuart; Stewart, of Tillicoultry.

N bilis est ira leonis. *The wrath of the lion is noble.* Inglis, bt.; Ingles; Buchanan.

Nobilitas unica virtus. *Virtue is the only nobility.* Steward, of Nottingham.

Nobilitatis virtus, non stemma character. *Virtue, not lineage, is the mark of nobility.* Westminster, m.; Freshfield, of Stoke Newington.

"It's better to be meanly born and good,
Than one unworthy of his noble blood;
Though all thy walls shine with thy pedigree
Yet virtue only makes nobility."—*Aron.*

Nocentes prosequor. *I prosecute the bad.* Dumbreck ; Savary.
 Noctesque diesque præstò. *Ready by night or day.* Murray.
 Nodo firmo. *In a firm knot.* Harrington.

There is a peculiar knot, used in heraldry, called the Harrington knot, to which this motto has reference.

Noli irritare leonem. *Irritate not the lion.* Abbs ; Underwood.
 Noli me tangere. *Touch me not.* Graham ; Græme, of Garvock.
 Non abest virtuti sors. *Fortune deserts not virtue.* Nisbet.
 Non arbitrio popularis auræ. *Not by the caprice of popular applause.* Dale, of Ashborne.
 Non arte, sed marte. *Not by science, but by war.* Nasmyth, bt.
 Non civium ardor. *Not the ardour of the citizens.* Moore, of Appleby Parva.
 Non credo temporari. *I do not trust to time.* Order of St. Nicholas.
 Non crux, sed lux. *Not the cross, but its light.* Black ; Blair ; Cramer ; Griffiths.
 Non deest spes. *Hope is not wanting.* Forbes.
 Non deficit. *He is not wanting.* Foulis ; Hamilton.
 Non deerit alter aureus. *Another golden fruit will not be wanting.* Don.

The crest is, "a pomegranate."

Non deficit alter. *Another is not wanting.* Aljoy ; Walwyn, of Hertfordshire.
 Non degener. *Not degenerated.* Wedderburn, bt. ; Grindlay ; Kivlock ; Kinglake, of Saltmoor.
 Non desistam. *I will not desist.* Row.
 Non dormio. *I sleep not.* Maxwell.
 Non dormit qui custodit. *The sentinel sleeps not.* Coghill, bt. ; M'Kellip ; M'Killop ; Louthian ; Shore, of Norton Hall ; Gulliver.
 Non eget arcu. (Hor. Od. lib. i. od. xx.) *He (the innocent man) does not need a bow.* Kynymound ; Elliot.
 Non eget Mauri jaculis. *He needs not the Moorish javelins.* Miller.
 Non est sine pulvere palma. *The palm cannot be obtained without toil.* Yarrowburgh, of Heslington.
 Non extinguar. *I shall not be extinguished.* Frazer.
 Non extinguetur. *It cannot be extinguished.* Society of Antiquaries.
 Non fallor. *I am not deceived.* Kennedy.
 Non fecimus ipsi. *We have not done these things ourselves.* Duncombe, of Brickhill.
 Non fluctu nec flatu movetur. *He is not moved by either wave or wind.* Parker, of Browsholme.
 Non fraude, sed laude. *Not by deceit, but with honour.* Gordon.
 Non generant aquilæ columbas. *Eagles do not beget doves.* Rodney, b. ; Lempriere.

" ——— Nor can the bird of Jove,
 Intrepid, fierce, beget th' unwarlike dove."—Francis.

Non gladio, sed gratiâ. (Hor. vi. 4. od. 4.) *Not by the sword but by kindness.* Charters.

NON

- Non hæc sine numine. *These things are not without the Deity.* Clifden, v.
- Non immemor beneficii. *Grateful for kindness.* Leinster, d.; Broadley; Graham.
- Non inferiora. *Not mean pursuits.* Monro.
- Non inferiora secutus. *Not having followed mean pursuits.* Montford, b.; Buchan; Grant.
- Non invita. *Not by constraint.* Smith.
- Non jure deficit. *He is not wanting in right.* Foulis, of Colinton, bt.
- Non metuo. *I do not fear.* Hamilton.
- Non mihi, sed Deo et regi. *Not for myself, but for God and the king.* Booth.
- Non mihi, sed patriæ. *Not for myself, but for my country.* Hippsley; Spring; Springe.
- Non minima sed magna prosequor. *I follow not trivial but important things.* Dobbie.
- Non moritur cujus fama vivit. *He dies not whose fame survives.* Congreve, bt.; Congreve, of Congreve.
- Non mutat fortuna genus. *Fortune does not change the race.* Oliphant.
- Non mutat genus solum. *Country does not change the race.* Hamilton.
- Non nobis nascimur. *We are not born for ourselves.* Lucy, of Charlecote.
- Non nobis sed omnibus. *Not for ourselves, but for all mankind.* Ashe, of Ashfield.
- Non nobis solum. *Not for ourselves alone.* Eardley; Fardell, of Lincoln; Lawless; Wilson; Blayney, of Evesham.
- Non nobis solum nati sumus. *We are not born for ourselves alone.* Bradshaw.
- Non nobis solum, sed toti mundo nati. *Born, not for ourselves alone, but for the whole world.* Rokeby.
- Non nobis tantum nati. *Born, not for ourselves alone.* Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey.
- Non obliviscar. *I will not forget.* Colvil.
- Non omnibus nati. *Not born for all.* Frank.
- Non opes, sed ingenium. *Not wealth, but mind.* Ross.
- Non ostento, sed ostendo. *I boast not, but give proof.* Fowell.
- Non præda, sed victoria. *Not plunder, but victory.* Chambers.
- Non pas l'ouvrage, mais l'ouvrier. *Not the work, but the workman.* Workman-Macnaghten.
- Non quo, sed quomodo. *Not by whom, but in what manner.* Suffolk, e.; Howard-de-Walden, b.; Seaford, b.; Thompson, of Hartsbourne, bt.
- Non rapui, sed recepi. *I have not taken by violence, but received.* Cotterell, bt.
- Non revertar inultus. *I will not return unrevenged.* Lisburne, e.

"For time at last sets all things even—
And if we do but watch the hour,

NON—NOW

There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."—Byron.

- Non robore, sed spe. *Not by strength, but by hope.* Tippet.
Non robore, sed vi. *Not by strength, but by industry.* Tippet.
Non semper sub umbra. *Not always under the shade.* Farquharson.
Non sibi. *Not for himself.* Cleland; Connell; Cullen; Lyde; Sage.
Non sibi, cunctis. *Not for himself, for others also.* Moir.
Non sibi, patriæ. *Not for himself, for his country.* Tomlinson.
Non sibi sed patriæ. *Not for himself, but for his country.* Romney, e.; Heppesley; Thomlinson.
Non sibi sed patriæ natus. *Born, not for himself but for his country.* Jodrell, bt.
Non sine anchorâ. *Not without an anchor.* Drysdale.
Non sine causâ. *Not without a cause.* Justice.
Non sine Deo. *Not without God.* Eliot.
Non sine numine. *Not without the Deity.* Gifford, b.
Non sine periculo. *Not without danger.* M'Kenzie.
Non sine usu. *Not without use.* Maxwell.
Non sino, sed dono. *I do not permit, but I give.* Seddon.
Non solum armis. *Not by arms only.* Lindsay.
Non sufficit orbis. *The world does not suffice.* Bond, of Grange.
Non temerè. *Not rashly.* Forbes.
Non terrâ, sed aquis. *Not by land, but by water.* Dunnet.
Non timeo, sed caveo. *I fear not, but am cautious.* Oakeley; Strachan; Strangan.
Non tua te moveant, sed publica vota. *Let not thy own, but the public wishes, actuate thee.* Alleyne, bt.
Non vox, sed votum. *Not the voice, but the wish.* Nagle, bt.
None is truly great, but he that is truly good. Packwood.
Norma tuta veritas. *Truth is a safe rule.* Morrall, of Plas Yolyn.
Nos aspera juvant. *Difficulties benefit us.* Louis; Lewis.
Nos nostraque Deo. *We and ours to God.* Rogers, bt.
Nosce teipsum. *Know thyself.* Walford; Frazer; Murray; Pringle; Tregonwell, of Anderson; Stransfield, of Esholt Hall, and of Burley Wood; Pendred, of Barraderry.
Not in vain. Aylet.
Not the last. Ryland, of Bearley and Sherborne.
Not too much. Mackinlay.
Nothing hazard, nothing have. Grant-Suttie, bt.
Nothing venture, nothing have. Boswell.
Nous maintiendrons. *We will maintain.* Suffolk, e.
Nous travaillerons en espérance. *We will labour in hope.* Blackett, bt.; Blackett, of Wylam.
Now thus. Trafford, of Trafford.
Now thus now thus. Pilkington.

Optimè merenti. *To the best deserving.* Witham, of Lartington Hall.

Optimum quod primum. *That is best that is first.* Kirk.

This motto appears to refer to the crest, which is "a crosier and a sword in saltier;" the meaning being, that the crosier is preferable to the sword.

Ora et labora. *Pray and labour.* Mure; Dalhousie, e.; Patrick, of Trearne and Hazlehead; Sibbald.

Ore lego, corde credo. *I speak with the mouth, I believe with the heart.* Hamilton.

Oriens sylvà. *Rising from the wood.* Eastwood.

The motto has reference to the crest, "a stag," and to the origin of the family which was in early times seated in Sherwood Forest. It is also a literal translation of the name *Eastwood*.

Orna verum. *Honour the truth.* Waddell; Weddell.

Ornat fortem prudentia. *Prudence adorns the brave.* Dunbar.

Ornatur radix fronde. *The root is adorned with foliage.* Innes.

Orthes.....Walker, bt.

Ostendo, non ostento. *I show, but boast not.* Isham, bt.; Ritchie.

Otium cum dignitate. *Repose with dignity.* Kelso, of Kelsoland.

Oublier ne puis. *I cannot forget.* Colville, b.

Our hope is on high.....Rippon.

Our trust is in God.....Saddlers' Comp. London.

Over fork, over.....Conyngham, m.

P.

Pace et bello paratus. *In peace and war prepared.* Frazer.

Pacem amo. *I love peace.* Columball; Scot; Scott.

Pacis nuncia. *A harbinger of peace.* Murray, of Stanhope, bt.

Paix et peu. *Peace and a little.* Maitland; Walrond, of Calder Park.

Palma non sine pulvere. *The palm is not obtained without labour.*

Liverpool, e.; Lamb; Doughty, of Theberton Hall.

Palma virtuti. *The palm to virtue.* Palmer, of Wingham, bt.

Palmam qui meruit ferat. *Let him bear the palm who hath deserved it.* Nelson, e.

Pandite. *Open.* Gibson.

Pandite, cœlestes portæ. *Open, ye heavenly gates!* Gibson.

Par ce signe à Azincourt. *By this sign at Agincourt.* Entwisle, of Foxholes.

Sir Bertin Entwisle, an ancestor of the family, participated in the glory of Agincourt.

Par commerce. *By commerce.* French.

Par fluctus portui. *The wave is equal to the haven.* Wilbraham.

Par l'amour et la fidélité envers la patrie. *By love and fidelity towards our country.* Order of St. Catharine.

Par la volonté de Dieu. *By the will of God.* Wyvill, Gunman.

Par pari. *Equal to my equal.* Sicklemore, of Wetheringsett.

P A R—P A T

- Par sit fortuna labori. *Let the success be equal to the labour.* Palmer, of Carlton, bt. ; Buchanan.
- Par ternis suppar. *A pair nearly equal to three.* Northwick, b.
- Parat et curat. *He prepares and is cautious.* Stewart.
- Paratus. *Ready.* Sword.
- Paratus ad æthera. *Prepared for heaven.* Falconer.
- Paratus ad arma. *Prepared for war.* Johnson.
- Paratus et fidelis. *Ready and faithful.* Hamond, bt. ; Carruthers.
- Paratus sum. *I am prepared.* Campbell, of Barcaldine, bt. ; M'Lure ; Fairlie.
- Parcere prostratis. *To spare the fallen.* Le Hunte, of Artramount.
- Parcere subjectis. *To spare the conquered.* Longfield, of Longueville.
- Parere subjectus. *To appear obedient.* Glasgow.
- Pares cum paribus. *Like to like (equals with equals).* Pares, of Hopwell.
- Paritur bello. *It is obtained by war.* Murray.
- Paritur pax bello. *Peace is obtained by war.* Blane, bt.
- Parta labore quies. *Rest is attained by labour.* Fulton.
- Parta tueri. *To defend our acquisitions.* Lilford, b. ; Jacob.
- Pass forward. Stewart.
- Passez avant. *Pass forward.* Waldegrave.
- Paterni nominis patrimonium. *The patrimony of a paternal name.* Oakely, bt.
- Patience. Dowie ; Dow.
- Patience and resolution. Mutterer.
- Patience makes every thing light. Lamb.
- Patience passe science. *Patience surpasses knowledge.* Falmouth, e.
- Patientia casus exuberant omnes. *All misfortunes relieve themselves by patience.* Askew.
- Patientia et spe. *With patience and hope.* Duniguid ; Duiguid.
- Patientia vinces. *By patience, thou wilt conquer.* Alvanley, b.
- Patientia vincit. *Patience conquers.* Lindesay ; Chein ; Gall ; Nafleur.
- Patientia vinco. *I conquer by patience.* Thompson.
- Pator et spero. *I endure and hope.* Baillie.
- Pator, potior. *I endure, I enjoy.* Peyton, bt.
- Pator ut potior. *I endure as I enjoy.* Spotswood.
- Patitur qui vincit. *He who conquers, suffers.* Kennaird, b.
- Patria cara, carior fides. *My country is dear, but my faith dearer.* Nicholas.
- Patria cara, carior libertas. *My country is dear, but liberty dearer.* Radnor, e. ; Cay ; Lindon ; Eglin ; Nicolas-Bouverie.
- Patriæ fidelis. *Faithful to my country.* Tiffin ; Wood, of Hollin Hall.
- Patriæ fidus. *Faithful to my country.* Lewis.

Preignes haleine, tire fort. *Take breath, pull hard.* Smith, of Ashlyns Hall; Giffard, of Chilington.

Premio a la constanco militar. *The reward of military fidelity.* Order of Isabel the Catholic.

Prend moi tel que je suis. *Take me as I am.* Ely, m.; Ricketts, bt.

Prenez en gré. *Take in good will.* Ogle, bt.

Prenez garde. *Take care.* Elmsly; Elmsley; M'Intosh; Macritchie.

Press forward......Mortimer.

Press through......Borelands; Cockburn; Young, of Marlow Park, bt.

Prest d'accomplir. *Ready to accomplish.* Shrewsbury, e.

Prest pour mon pays. *Ready on behalf of my country.* Monson, b.

Pret. *Ready.* Aston.

Pret d'accomplir. *Ready to accomplish.* Aston.

Pretio prudentia præstat. *Prudence surpasses all reward.* Morison.

Pretiosum quod utile. *That is valuable which is useful.* Affleck.

Pretium et causa laboris. *The reward and the cause of labour.* Frederick.

Pretium non vile laborum. *No mean reward of our labours.* Order of the Golden Fleece.

Pretiumque et causa laboris. *Both the reward and the cause of labour.* Frederick.

Primi et ultimi in bello. *Among the first and last in war.* O'Gorman.

Primus è stirpe. *The first from the root.* Hay, of Lees.

In allusion to the Lees family being the immediate younger branch of the noble house of Errol.

Principiis obsta. *Withstand the beginning.* Folkes, bt.

This is one of the aphorisms of Hippocrates; thus quoted by Thomas à Kempis, "Whence a certain man said, withstand the beginning; after remedies come too late."

"Principiis obsta, sero medicina perietur
Cum mala per longas invulnere moras."

Meet the danger at its approach, the remedy comes too late when the malady has been permitted to gain vigour by long delay.

Pristinum spero lumen. *I hope for pristine lustre.* Preston, of Beeston St. Lawrence, bt.

Prius frangitur quam flectitur. *He is sooner broken than bent.* Dykes, of Dovenby.

Prius mori quam fidem fallere. *Rather die than break faith.* Drummond.

Prix de vertu. *The reward of virtue.* National Order of France.

Pro aris et focis. *For our altars and our homes.* Campbell; Hesilrigge; Kirkland; M'Maught; Scot; Shortland; Mulville, of Knockanira; Philips, of Moatacute and Biggins Park; Woodford, of Ansford House.

Pro bona ad meliora. *From good things to better.* Goodwright.

PRO

- Pro Christo et patriâ. *For Christ and my country.* Verner, of Church Hill; Gilbert.
- Pro Christo et patriâ dulce periculum. *For Christ and my country danger is sweet.* Roxburghe, d.
- Pro Deo et ecclesiâ. *For God and the church.* Bisshopp, bt.
- Pro Deo et rege. *For God and the king.* Rosse, e.; Bickerton; Masterton; Blacker, of Carrick Blacker.
- Pro Deo, patriâ, et rege. *For God, my country, and my king.* James, of Dublin, bt.; Bengo; Blades, of High Paull.
- Pro Deo, rege, et patriâ. *For God, my king, and my country.* M'Dowall.
- Pro fide et merito. *For fidelity and merit.* Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.
- Pro legibus et regibus. *For laws and kings.* Wilson, bt.
- Pro libertate. *For liberty.* Wallace.
- Pro libertate patriæ. *For the liberty of my country.* Massy, b.; Clarina, b.; Massey, bt.; Maysey.
- Pro lusu et prædâ. *For sport and prey.* Mac Moran.
The crest is, "a hawk belled."
- Pro Magna Charta. *For Magna Charta.* Le Despencer, b.; Stapleton, bt.
- Pro mitra coronam. *A mitre for a crown.* Sharpe.
- Pro patriâ. *For my country.* Bannerman, bt.; Douglas, of Carnoustie, bt.; Innes, bt.; Betson; Bulman; Douglas; Hastie; Groseth; Hamilton, of Preston; Hay; Kay; Newlands; Newton, of Newton; Ogilvie; Provan; Rothead; Scott; Turner; Order of the Sword; Wood, of Hollin Hall.
- Pro patriâ, auxilio Dei. *For my country, with God's help.* Grossett.
- Pro patriâ ejusque libertate. *For my country and its freedom.* Joy.
- Pro patriâ non timidus perire. *Not afraid to die for my country.* Champneys, bt.
- Pro patriâ semper. *For my country ever.* Power, bt.; Collow; Power, bt.
- Pro patriâ uro. *I burn for my country.* Costerton.
- Pro patriæ amore. *For patriotism.* Wolfe.
- Pro prole semper. *For my offspring ever.* Pendock.
- Pro recto. *For integrity.* Meek.
- Pro rege. *For the king.* Burnaby, bt.; Graham; Mackie.
- Pro Rege Dimico. *I fight for the king.* Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, King's Champion.
- Pro rege et grege. *For king and people.* Grieve; Paterson.
- Pro rege et lege. *For the king and the law.* Kidson; Mandit; Stewart; Horton, of Howroyde.
- Pro Rege et lege dimico. *I fight for the king and the law.* Dymock, of Penley and Ellesmere.
- Pro rege et patriâ. *For my king and country.* Leven, e.; De Tabley, b.; Ainslie, bt.; Smith, of Preston, bt.; Aberherdour

PRO

- Bell; Carr; Cameron, of Lochiel; Franklyn; Hammond, of St. Alban's Court; Leicester; Leslie; M'Cubbin; Stewart.
- Pro rege et patriâ pugnans. *Fighting for my king and country.* Pasley, bt.; Smith.
- Pro rege et populo. *For king and people.* Basset, baroness.
- Pro rege et republicâ. *For king and state.* Paul, of Rodborough, bt.
- Pro rege in tyrannos. *For the king against tyrants.* Macdonald; M'Dowall.
- Pro rege, lege, et grege. *For the king, the law, and the people.* Edinburgh, Royal Burgh.
- Pro rege, lege, grege. *For the king, the law, and the people.* Bessborough, e.; Brougham, b.; Ponsonby, b.
- Pro rege sæpe. *For the king, often.* Wright.
- Pro rege sæpe, pro patriâ semper. *For the king often, for my country always.* Eyre.
- Pro republicâ semper. *For the state, always.* Shawe-Hellier.
- Pro salute. *For safety.* Ogilvie.
- Pro utilitate. *For utility.* Tennant.
- Pro veritate. *For truth.* Keith.
- Pro virtute. *For virtue.* Reid.
- Pro virtute bellicâ. *For military merit.* Order of Military Merit; Order of the Legion of Honour, France.
- Pro virtute et fidelitate. *For valour and fidelity.* Order of Military Merit, Hesse Cassel.
- Pro virtute, patriâ. *For valour, from his country.* Order of the Two Sicilies.
- Probando et approbando. *By being tried and approved.* Ramsay.
- Probitas et firmitas. *Honesty and firmness.* Lesly.
- Probitas verus honos. *Honesty is true honour.* Bateson, bt.; Chetwynd, v.; Lacon, bt.; Newman; Vicary.
- Probitate. *By honesty.* Rennie; Renny.
- Probitate consilium perficitur. *My design is perfected by honesty.* Renny.
- Probitatem quàm divitias. *Honesty rather than riches.* Clayton, of Adlington Hall, bt.; Claydon.
- Probum non pœnitet. *The honest man repents not.* Sandys, b.
- Procedamus in pace. *Let us proceed in peace.* Montgomery.
- Prodesse civibus. *To benefit my fellow-citizens.* Beckett.
- Prodesse quàm conspici. *To do good rather than to shine.* Somers, e.; Grote, of Surrey; Leigh.
- Profunda cernit. *He comprehends profound things.* Gomlay; Simson.
- Progredere ne regredere. *To advance, not to recede.* Honyman; Sharp.
- Progredior. *I advance.* Sharp.
- Projeci. *I have thrown down.* Main.
- Promptè et consultò. *Quickly and advisedly.* Plenderleith.
- Promptus. *Ready.* Donaldson; Kempst.
- Promptus ad certamen. *Ready for the contest.* Sinclair.

- Promptus et fidelis. *Ready and faithful.* Carruthers ; Crondace.
 Proprio sed curo. *I make haste, but am cautious.* Graham.
 Proprio vos sanguine pasco. *I feed you with kindred blood.*
 Cantrell.
 Propter obedientiam. *On account of obedience.* Hay.
 Prosequor alis. *I follow with speed.* Graham.
 Prosperè qui sedulò. *He does prosperously who does industriously.*
 Cunninghame.
 Prosperè si properè. *Prosperously if promptly.* Peat.
 Provide. Stewart, of Grandtully, bt.
 Providence. Craick.
 Providence with adventure. Hawkins.
 Providentia Dei. *The providence of God.* Nicholson, of Roundhay
 Park.
 Providentiâ Dei stabiliuntur familiæ. *Families are established by
 the providence of God.* Lamplugh.
 Providentiâ divinâ. *By divine providence.* Keating ; Keching ;
 Sangster.
 Providentiâ et virtute. *By providence and virtue.* Rankin.
 Providentia in adversis. *There is a providence in adversity.*
 Tollet.
 Providentiâ tutamur. *We are protected by providence.* Norden.
 Providentiæ fido. *I trust to providence.* Stewart.
 Providentiæ me committo. *I commit myself to providence.* Kyle ;
 Park.
 Providus esto. *Be circumspect.* Maxton.
 Prudens, fidelis, et audax. *Prudent, faithful and bold.* Legh, of
 Norbury Booths Hall.
 Prudens qui patiens. *He is prudent who is patient.* Leicester, e. ;
 Lushington, of Pod.
 Prudens sicut serpens. *Wise as the serpent.* Pole.
 Prudens simplicitas. *A wise simplicity.* Amicable Life Insurance
 Society.
 Prudentèr amo. *I love prudently.* Scott, of Gala.
 Prudentèr qui sedulò. *He does prudently, who does industriously.*
 Milne.
 Prudentèr vigilo. *I watch prudently.* Donaldson.
 Prudentiâ et animis. *By prudence and courage.* Steel.
 Prudentiâ et animo. *By prudence and counsel.* Ochterlony, bt. ;
 Antram.
 Prudentiâ et constantiâ. *With prudence and constancy.* Denman,
 b. ; Kingdom of Denmark.
 Prudentia et honor. *Prudence and honour.* M'Kinna.
 Prudentiâ et simplicitate. *With prudence and simplicity.* Lant.
 Prudentia in adversis. *Prudence in adversity.* Tollet, of Besley.
 Prudentia me sustinet. *Prudence upholds me.* Boyd.
 Prudentia præstat. *Prudence excels.* Morison.
 Publica salus mea merces. *The public security is my reward.*
 Dick.

PUB—QUI

Publicum meritorum præmium. *The public reward of meritorious services.* Order of St. Stephen.

Pugilem claraverat. *He had ennobled the champion.* Newle.

Pugna pro patriâ. *Fight for your country.* Tichborne, bt.

Pugno pro patriâ. *I fight for my country.* Ogilvy.

Pulchrior ex arduis. *The brighter from difficulties.* Mackenzie, of Coul.

Pungit sed placet. *It pricks, but pleases.* Rome.

"The crest is "a rose-slip."

Q.

Qua tendis. *Whither do you steer?* Roy.

The crest is "a vessel on the sea."

Quæ amissa salva. *What has been lost is safe.* Kintore, e.

"Probably alluding," says Mr. Burke, "to the preservation of the Scottish Regalia by the first Earl of Kintore."

Quæ arguuntur a lumine manifestantur. *What are questioned, light clears up.* Tallow Chandlers' Comp.

Quæ fecimus ipsi. *Things which we ourselves have done.* Fulton.

Quæ juncta firma. *Union is strength.* Lesly.

Quæ moderata firma. *Moderate things are stable.* Ogilvy.

Quæ prosunt omnibus artes. *Arts that are beneficial to all.* Surgeons' Comp.

Quæ recta sequor. *I pursue things honourable.* Campbell.

Quæ serata securâ. *Things locked up are safe.* Douglas.

Quæ sursum volo videre. *I wish to see heavenly things.* Macqueen; Quin.

Quæ vernant crescent. *Things which are green will grow.* Burnet.

The crest is "a palm-branch," &c.

Quæque favilla micat. *Every spark glitters.* Robertson.

Quærere verum. *To seek the truth.* Carleton.

Qualis ab incepto. *The same as from the beginning.* De Grey, e.; Weddell; Mirehouse, of Brownsdale.

Quam plurimis prodesse. *How to do good in many ways.* Worsley, bt.

Quantum in rebus inane. (Persius, Sat. i. 81.) *How much frivolity in human affairs.* Osborn, bt.

Quarta salutis. *The fourth to health.* Halliday, of Wilts and Somerset.

Que je surmonte. *May I excel.* Chancellor.

Quem te Deus esse jussit. (Persius, Sat. iii. v. 70.) *What God commands thee to be.* Sheffield, e.

Qui capit, capitur. *The biter's bit.* Smyth, of Long Ashton, bt.

Qui conducit. *One who leads.* Borthwick.

Qui fugit molam, fugit farinam. *He who shuns the mill, shuns the flour.* Coopers' Comp. Exeter.

- Qui honestè fortitèr. *He who acts honestly, acts bravely.* Anderson.
- Qui invidet minor est. *He that envies is inferior.* Cadogan, e.
- Qui me tanget pœnitebit. *Whoever touches me will repent.* Macpherson.
- Qui nos vincet? *Who shall conquer us?* Bengo.
- Qui patitur vincit. *He conquers who endures.* Kinnaird, b.
 "To bear is to conquer our fate."—Campbell.
- Qui pense? *Who thinks?* Howth, e.; Lawrance.
- Qui potest capere, capiat. *Let him take, who can take.* Gleg.
- Qui semina vertu, raccoglia fama. *He who sows virtue, shall reap fame.* Gale, of Scruton.
- Qui seminant in lachrymis, in exultatione metent. *Who sow in tears, shall reap in joy.* Kemp.
- Qui sera sera. *What will be, will be.* Folkes, bt.; Bettenson.
- Qui s'estime petyt deviendra grand. *He who thinks himself little shall become great.* Petyt.
- Qui spinosior fragrantior? *The more thorny, the more fragrant.* Ross.
- Qui trans? *Who is beyond?* Connecticut, North America.
- Qui ut Deus? *Who is like God?* Order of St. Michael.
- Qui uti scit ei bona. *Be wealth to him who knows how to use it.* Berwick, b.
- Qui vit content tient assez. *He who lives contentedly has got enough.* Bradshaigh; Bradshaw, of Barton.
- Qui vult capere, capiat. *Who wishes to take, let him take.* Gloag.
- Quicquid crescit, in cinere perit. *Whatever grows, perishes in ashes.* Ashburner.
- Quid clarius astris? *What is brighter than the stars?* Baillie.
- Quid non, Deo juvante? *What not, with God's assistance.* Chalmers.
- Quid non pro patriâ? *What would not one do for his country?* Mathew.
- Quid verum atque decens. *What is true and befitting.* Ricketts, of Combe; Trevor.
- Quidni pro sodali? *Why not for a companion?* Burnet.
- Quiescam. *I shall have rest.*
- Quiescens et vigilans. *Resting and watching.* Fairnie; Fernie.
- Quihidder will ye. *Whither will he.* Stewart.
- Quihidder will zie. *Whither will ye.* Stewart.
- Quis separabit? *Who shall separate us?* Order of St. Patrick; South Carolina, North America.
- Quis ut Deus? *Who is like God?* Order of St. Michael; Wing, of St. Michael.
- Quo duxeris adsum. *I attend, whithersoever you lead.* Ogilvy.
- Quo fata vocant. *Whithersoever the fates call.* Thurlow, b.; De L'Isle, b.; Shelley-Sidney; bt.
- Quo-me-cunque vocat patria. *Whithersoever my country calls me.* Arden, of Longcroft.

Q U O—R A P

- Quo virtus vocat. *Whithersoever valour calls.* Yate, of Bromes-
berrow.
- Quocunque ferar. *Whithersoever I may be led.* Sinclair.
- Quocunque jeceris stabit. *Wherever you may cast it, it will stand.*
M'Leod, of Cadboll, Rasay, &c.
- Quod adest. *That which is present.* Marsham, of Stratton
Strawlen.
- Quod Deus vult, fiat. *God's will be done.* Chetwynd, bt.
- Quod dixi, dixi. *What I have said, I have said.* Dixie, bt.
- Quod ero spero. *What I shall be, I hope.* Booth, bt.; Booth, of
Glendon; Gowans.
- Quod facio, valdè facio. *What I do, I do well.* Sikes, of this
Chantry House.
- Quod honestum utile. *Whatever is honest is useful.* Lawson, bt.
- Quod justum, non quod utile. *What is just, not what is expedient.*
Phillips, of Garendon Park.
- Quod non pro patriâ? *What would one not do for his country?*
Bowie; Campbell.
- Quod potui perfeci. *I have done what I could do.* Melville, v.
- Quod sursum volo videre. *I would see what is above?* Dun-
raven, e.
- Quod tibi, hoc alteri. *Do to another what thou wouldst have done
to thee.* Crawford; Hesketh, of Fleetwood.
- Quod tibi, id alii. *Do that to another which thou wouldst have
done to thee.* Lopes, bt.
- Quod tibi, ne alteri. *What is done to thee, do not to another.*
Alexander.
- Quod utilis. *That which is useful.* Goldie; Gouldie.
- Quod verum atque decens. *What is true and befitting.* Dungan-
non, v.
- Quod vult, valdè vult. *What he wishes, he wishes fervently.*
Mansell, bt.; Holt.
- Quondam his vicinus armis. *We conquered formerly with these
arms.* Dorchester, b.
- Quos dedit arcus amor. *Love hath given those things which the
bow gave.* Hamilton.

The crest is, "Cupid, with bow and arrow," but the meaning of the
motto is not obvious.

R.

- Radices firmant frondes. *Leaves strengthen the root.* Grant, of
Darloway.
- Radii omnia lustrant. *His rays illuminate all things.* Brownhill.
Crest, "the sun rising from behind a mountain."
- Ramis micat radix. *The root glitters with the branches.* Robert-
son.
- Rapit ense triumphos. *He gains victories by the sword.* Smith.

- Rara avis in terris. *A rarity on this earth.* Kett.
 Rara bonitas. *Goodness is rare.* Bennet.
 Rather die than be disloyal..... Pearson.
 Ratione, non irâ. *By reason, not by rage.* Small.
 Re é merito. *Through true merit.* Vassal-Fox ; Hebden, of Appie-
 ton.
 Ready.....Archever, Fraser.
 Ready, aye ready.....Napier, b. ; Scot.
 Reason contents me.....Graham, of Esk, bt.
 Recipiunt foeminæ sustentacula nobis. *Women receive support
 from us.* Patten Makers' Comp.
 Recreat et alit. *It amuses and nourishes.* Duddingstoun.
 Recreation.....Forrester.
 Recta sursum. *The right things are above.* Graham.
 Recta vel ardua. *Easy or difficult things.* Evelick ; Lindsay.
 Rectè ad ardua. *Honourably throughout difficulties.* Mac-
 kenzie.
 Rectè et suavitèr. *Justly and mildly.* Scarsdale, b.
 Recte faciendo neminem timeas. *By acting justly, you need fear
 no one.* Harvey, of Ickwell Bury ; Scott, of Betton.
 Rectè faciendo neminem timeo. *By acting justly, I fear nobody.*
 Cairncross.
 Rectè faciendo securus. *Safe by acting justly.* Inglis, bt.
 Rectè quod honestè. *That is rightly which is honestly done.*
 Anderson.
 Rectè sequor. *I follow rightly.* Keith.
 Recto cursu. *In a right course.* Corser.
 Rectus in curvo.....Symonds, of Great Ormesby.
 A motto which we are unable to translate.
 Reddite cuique suum. *Give every man his due.* French Mer-
 chants.
 Reddunt commercia mitem. *Social interchanges render (men)
 pliant.* Stewart.
 Redoutable et fouqueux. *Formidable and fiery.* Harvey.
 Refero. *I look book.* Campbell.
 Refulgent in tenebris. *They glitter in the dark.* Stodart.
 Regard bien. *Attend well.* Milligan ; Milliken.
 Regardez mon droit. *Respect my right.* Middleton, bt.
 Regi patriæque fidelis. *Faithful to my king and country.* Scott
 of Great Barr, bt.
 Regi regnoque fidelis. *Faithful to king and kingdom.* Pocock,
 bt. ; Simpson.
 Regi semper fidelis. *Ever faithful to the king.* Smythe, bt.
 Regio floret patrocínio commercium commercioque regnum. *Com-
 merce flourishes by royal protection, and the kingdom by com-
 merce.* African Comp.
 Remember.....Gavin ; Home ; Allen.
 Remember and forget not.....Hall, of Jamaica.
 Remember thy end.....Keith.

- Renacio el sol del Peru. *The sun of Peru is risen again.* Peru, America.
- Renascentur. *They will rise again.* Avonmore, v.; Skiffington.
- Renovate animos. *Renew your courage.* Kinnoul, e.
- Renovato nomine. *With renewed name.* Westcote.
- Reparabit cornua Phœbe. *The moon will replenish her horns.* Polwarth, b.; Scott, of Abbotsford, bt.; Scott, of Raeburn.
- Repetens exempla suorum. *Following the example of his ancestors.* Granville.
- Republique. *The commonwealth.* Harris.
- Repullulat. *It buds afresh.* Bisset; Lauder; Laurie.
- Requiesco sub umbra. *I rest under the shade.* Hamilton.
- Res, non verba. *Facts, not words.* Wilson, bt.; Wilson, of Eshton Hall; M'Rorie; Daberly, of Gaines Hall.
- Resolute and firm.....Milbanke.
- Resolutio cauta. *A prudent resolution.* Bethune.
- Respice futurum. *Regard the future.* Reece.
- Respice prospice. *Look backward and forward.* Lloyd, of Gloucester.
- Restitutor. *A restorer.* Order of Danebrog.
- Resurgam. *I shall rise again.* Crosby; Stewart.
- Resurgere tento. *I strive to rise again.* Straiton.
- Resurgo. *I rise again.* Haxton; M'Fall.
- Retinens vestigia famæ. *Still treading in the footsteps of an honourable ancestry.* Ribblesdale, b.; Lister, of Armytage Park.
- Revertite. *Return ye.* Wardrop.
- Revirescimur. *We flourish again.*
- Revirescit. *It flourishes again.* Belches; Belshes.
- Reviresco. *I flourish again.* Mackenan; Maxwell, of Maxwell; Willwood, of Garvock.
- Revocate animos. *Rouse your courage.* Hay.
- Ride through.....Belhaven, b.
- Rident florentia prata. *The flowery meadows smile.* Pratt, of Ryston.
- Rien sans Dieu. *Nothing without God.* Kerrison, bt.; Peters.
- Right and reason.....Graham, of Leitchtown.
- Right can never die.....Toler.
- Right revere, and persevere.....Berry.
- Right to share.....Riddell.
- Rinasce piu gloriosa. *It rises again more glorious.* Rosslyn, e.
This motto alludes to the phoenix in the crest.
- Rise and shine.....Lawson.
- Robore et sapere. *Be strong and wise.* Robertson.
- Robori prudentia præstat. *Prudence excels strength.* Young.
- Robur in vita Deus. *God is our strength in life.* Jadewine.
- Rosam ne rode. *Reville not the rose.* Ross; Cashen.
- Rosario.....Harvey.
- Rosa sine spina. *The rose without a thorn.* Wadman.

Rosis coronat spina. *The thorn forms a crown to the roses.*
Forbes.

The crest is "a crown of thorns."

Rubet ensis sanguine Arabum. *The sword is red with the blood of the Arabs.* Order of St. James of the Sword.

Rumor acerbe, tace. *Cruel rumour, be still.* Echlin, bt.

Rupto robori nati. *We are born with broken strength.* Aikenhead.

S.

Sacra quercus. *Holy oak.* Goodricke-Holyoake, bt.

Sae bauld. *So bold.* Sibbald.

Sæpe pro rege, semper pro republicâ. *Often for the king, always for the commonwealth.* Vassall, of Milford.

Sævumque tridentem servamus. *We preserve the mighty trident.*
Broke, bt.

Sail through..... Hamilton.

St. Domingo..... Louis.

St. Vincent..... Radstock, b.

Sal sapit omnia. *Salt savours everything.* Salters' Comp.

Salamanca..... Combermere, v.

Salus et gloria. *Salvation and glory.* Order of the Starry Cross.

Salus in fide. *Salvation through faith.* Magrath.

Salus per Christum. *Salvation through Christ.* Abernethy ;
Forbes, of Culloden ; Forbes-Leith, of Whitehaugh.

Salus per Christum Redemptorem. *Salvation through Christ the Redeemer.* Moray, e. ; Stewart.

Salutem disponit Deus. *God dispenses salvation.* Edgar.

Salvet me Deus. *May God help me.* Spiers.

Salvus in igne. *Safe in fire.* Trivett.

San Josef..... Nelson.

Sanctus Henricus, Imperator. *St. Henry the Emperor.* Order of
St. Henry the Emperor.

Sans changer. *Without changing.* Derby, e. ; Stanley, of Alderley
Park ; Musgrave, of Eden Hall, bt. ; Musgrave, of Myrtle
Grove, bt. ; Stanley, of Dalegarth.

Sans crainte. *Without fear.* Tyrell, bt. ; Gordon-Cumming ;
Petre ; Sanderson.

Sans Dieu rien. *Without God, nothing.* Petre, b. ; Peter, of Har-
lyn ; Hodgkinson.

Sans peur. *Without fear.* Hogart ; Karr ; Sutherland.

Sans recuiller jamais. *Without ever receding.* Brackenbury.

Sans tâche. *Without stain.* Gormanston, v. ; Le Blanc ; Martin,
of Abercairny ; Martin, of Colston Bassett ; Michell ; Murray ;
Napier ; Ure ; Urie.

Sans varier. *Without changing.* Charlton.

Sapere aude. *Dare to be wise.* Macclesfield, e. ; Townley-Parker ;
Wise, of Ford House.

- Sapere aude et tace. *Dare to be wise, and hold your tongue.* Hesse.
- Sapere aude, incipe. *Dare to be wise, begin at once.* Birney ; Claxton.
- Sapere et tacere. *To be wise and silent.* Hesse.
- Sapiens non eget. *The wise man never wants.* Dunbar.
- Sapiens qui assiduus. *He is wise who is industrious.* Hansler, of Eastwood ; Mitchell.
- Sapienter et piè. *Wisely and piously.* Park.
- Sapienter si sincerè. *Wisely if sincerely.* Davidson.
- Sapientia felicitas. *Wisdom is happiness.* University of Oxford.
- Sapientia et veritas. *Wisdom and truth.* Douglas.
- Sapit qui laborat. *He is wise who exerts himself.* Dunbar.
- Sapit qui reputat. *He is wise who reflects.* M'Clellan ; M'Clelland ; Macklellan.
- Sat amico si mihi felix. *Enough for a friend if he be kind to me.* Law.
- Satis est prostrasse leoni. *It is enough to have crouched to a lion.* Salisbury, bt.
- Save me, Lord!.....Corbet.
- Scienter utor. *I use it skilfully.* Forbes.
- Scitè, citissimè, certè. *Swiftly, skilfully, surely.* Havergal.
- Scopus vitæ Christus. *Christ is the end of life.* Menzies.
- Scribere scientes. *Men skilled in writing.* Scriveners' Comp.
- Scuto amoris divini. *With the shield of divine love.* Jackson ; Seudamore.
- Scuto divino. *With the divine shield.* Kay ; Zephani.
- Scuto fidel. *By the shield of faith.* Morris, bt.
- Se defendendo. *In his own defence.* Eccles ; Ekles.
- Secret et hardi. *Secret and bold.*
- Secundat vera fides. *True faith prospers.* Ogilvy.
- Secundis dubiisque rectus. *Upright both in prosperity and in perils.* Camperdown, e. ; Lippincott.
- Secundo, curo. *I prosper and am cautious.* Buchanan.
- Secura frugalitas. *Frugality is safe.* Mitchell.
- Securè vivere mors est. *To live securely (i. e. without apprehension) is death.* Dayrell, of Lillingston Dayrell.
- Securior quo paratior. *The better prepared the more secure.* Johnston.
- Securitas regni. *The security of the kingdom.* Order of Cyprus or Silence.
- Securitate. *With security.* Robertstown.
- Securum præsidium. *A secure fortress.* Craigdailie ; Craigie.
- Secus rivos aquarum. (Eccles. xxxix. ver. 17.) *Through rivers of water.* Rivers, bt.
- Sed sine tæbe decus. *Moreover, an honour without stain.* Eldon, e.
- Sedulitate. *By diligence.* Divvie ; Elphinstone.
- Sedulò et honestè. *Diligently and honestly.* Lyall.
- Sedulo numen. *The Deity (is present) incessantly.* Harrower.

- Sedulo numen adest. *The Deity is present incessantly.* Cunninghame.
- Sedulus et audax. *Diligent and bold.* Rutherford.
- Seigneur je te prie, garde ma vie. *Lord, I beseech thee, save my life.* Tyzack.
- Semèl et sempèr. *Once and always.* Swinburne, bt.
- Semper. *Always.* Seton ; Grand Duchy of Tuscany.
- Semper constans et fidelis. *Ever constant and faithful.* Spoor ; Irton, of Irton.
- Semper eàdem. *Always the same.* Forrester, b. ; Cullmore ; Fairbairn ; Hornsey ; Panton ; Reid.
- Semper fidelis. *Always faithful.* Onslow, e. ; Smith, of Sydling, v. ; Nicholas, bt. ; Blossè-Lynch, bt. ; Stirling, of Gorat, bt. ; Bruce ; Formby ; Stewart ; Taylor ; City of Exeter ; Steuart, of Ballechin ; Houlton, of Farley Castle.
- Semper fidus. *Always faithful.* Leith.
- Semper paratus. *Always prepared.* Clifford, b. ; Constable, bt. ; Knowles, bt. ; Stewart ; Dallas ; Johnstone ; Upton, of Ingmire Hall ; Wells, of Grebly Hall.
- Semper paratus pugnare pro patrià. *Always ready to fight for my country.* Lockhart, bt.
- Semper pugnare paratus. *Always ready to fight.* Litchfield.
- Semper sapit suprema. *One's death always brings wisdom.* Selby, of Biddleston and Earle.
- Semper sic. *Always thus.*
- Semper spero meliora. *I constantly hope for better things.* Pringle.
- Semper sursum. *Always upward.* Graham.
- Semper verus. *Always true.* Howe.
- Semper victor. *Always conqueror.* Ramsay, of Whitehill.
- Semper vigilans. *Always watchful.* Walker ; Williams ; Wilson, of Smeaton Castle.
- Semper virens. *Always flourishing.* Broadwood.
- Semper virescens. *Always flourishing.* Hamilton.
- Semper virescit virtus. *Virtue always flourishes.* Lind ; Marishall.
- Semper viridis. *Always flourishing.* Maxwell.
- Semper virtuti constans. *Always constant to virtue.* Beavan.
- Semper virtute vivo. *I always live by virtue.* Sideserf.
- Sequitando si giunge. *By following we become united.* Lambert, bt.
- Sequitur patrem, non passibus equis. *He follows his father, but not with equal steps.* Wilson, D.D.
- Sequitur vestigia patrum. *He follows the footsteps of his ancestors.* Irvine.
- Sequitur victoria fortis. *Victory follows the brave.* Campbell, of Aberachill.
- Sequor. *I follow.* Campbell.
- Sequor, nec inferior. *I follow, but am not inferior.* Crewe, b.
- Sermoni consona facta. *Deeds agreeing with words.* Trelawney, bt. ; Collins.

Sera deshormais hardi. *He will be always courageous.* Hardie.
Serò, sed seriè. *Late, but in earnest.* Salisbury, m.; Lothian, m.;
Nairn.

Serva jugum. *Keep the yoke.* Errol, e.; Hay, of Park, bt.; Nutt-
all, of Kempsey.

In the reign of Kenneth III. anno 960, the Danes, who had invaded Scotland, having prevailed at the battle of Luncarty, near Perth, were pursuing the flying Scots from the field, when a countryman, with his two sons, appeared in a narrow pass, through which the vanquished were hurrying and impeded for a moment their flight. "What," said the rustic, "had you rather be slaughtered by your merciless foes, than die honourably in the field? Come, rally, rally!" And he headed the fugitives, brandishing his ploughshare, and crying out that help was at hand: the Danes believing that a fresh army was falling upon them, fled in confusion, and the Scots thus recovered the laurel which they had lost, and freed their country from servitude. The battle being won, the old man, afterwards known by the name of Hay, was brought to the king, who, assembling a parliament at Scone, gave to the said Hay and his sons, as a just reward for their valour, so much land on the river Fay, in the district of Gowrie, as a falcon from a man's hand flew over till it settled; which being six miles in length, was afterwards called Errol, and the king being desirous to elevate Hay and his sons from their humble rank in life to the order of nobility, his Majesty assigned them a coat of arms—"arg. three escutcheons, gu." to intimate that the father and two sons had been the three fortunate shields of Scotland. A crest, a falcon rising ppr. for supporters. Two men in country habits, each holding an ox-yoke over his shoulder; and for motto—SERVA JUGUM.—*Burke.*

Serva jugum sub jugo. *Keep the yoke under the yoke.* Hay.
Servabit me semper Jehovah. *The Lord will always preserve me.*
Barclay.

Servabo fidem. *I will keep the faith.* Johnson; Sherborne, b.

Servare Deo regnare est. *To serve God is to rule.* Middleton.

Servare modum. *To keep a middle course.* Folke.

Servare munia vitæ. *To observe the duties of life.* Oglander, bt.

Servata fides cineri. (*Æn. iv. 552.*) *The promise made to the ashes of my forefathers is kept.* Harrowby, e.; Calvert; Ver-
ney; Wellfit.

Servate fidem cineri. *Keep the promise made to the ashes of your forefathers.* Harvey.

"That fame, and that memory, still will he cherish;

He vows that he ne'er will disgrace your renown;

Like you will he live, or like you will he perish;

When decay'd, may he mingle his dust with your own!"—*Byron.*

Serve and obey.....Haberdashers' Comp. London.

Serviendo. *By serving.* Simeon.

Servire Deo regnare est. *To serve God is to rule.* Middleton.

Servitute clarior. *More illustrious by service.* Player.

Set on.....Campbell; Seton.

Shanet à boo. *Shanet to Victory!* Fitzgerald, b.; Fitzgerald, of
Knighty Glyn.

Shenichun Erin.....M'Carthy.

Sherwoode.....Hood.

Shoot thus.....Yeoman.

- si Deus, quis contra? If God be with us, who can be against us?*
 Spence; Spens, of Lathallan and Craigsanquhar.
Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? If God be with us, who can be against us? Mountmorres.
Si Dieu veult. If God wills it. Preston, of Lancashire.
Si Je puis. If I can. Newburgh, e.; Colquhoun, bt.; Cahun; Eyre; Radcliffe.
Si possem. If I could. Livingstone.
Si je pouvois. If I could. Cleland.
Si sit prudentia. (Juv. Sat. vii. ver. 20.) If there be prudence.
 Auckland, b.; Henley, b.; Eden, bt.; Brown.
Sic cuncta caduca. All things are thus fading. Henderson.
Sic donec. Thus until. Egerton; Egerton, of Tatton; Jobb.
Sic fidem teneo. Thus I keep faith. Molesworth, bt.; Welford.
Sic fidus et robor. Thus trusty and strong. Stirling.
Sic fuit, est, et erit. Thus it has been, is, and will be. Stewart.
Sic his qui diligunt. Thus to those who love. Norris.
 Crest, "a pelican feeding her young."
Sic itur ad astra. Thus the way to heaven. Mackenzie, of Scatwell, bt.; Ballenden.
Sic nos, sic sacra tuemur. Thus we defend ourselves and sacred rights. M'Mahon, bt.
Sic paratior. Thus the better prepared. Johnston.
Sic parvis magna. Thus great things arise from small. Drake, bt.
Sic rectius progredior. Thus I proceed more honourably. Sinclair.
Sic semper tyrannis. Thus always to tyrants. Virginia, North America.
Sic te non videmus olim. We did not formerly see thee thus. Playfair.
Sic tutus. Thus safe. Gordon, of Park, bt.
Sic virescit industria. Thus industry flourishes. Stewart.
Sic virescit virtus. Thus virtue flourishes. Ronald.
Sic viresco. Thus I flourish. Christie; Christy.
Sic vivere, vivetis. Thus you shall live, to live (hereafter). Bunce.
Sic vos non vobis. Walrond, of Bradfield.
Sicut quercus. As the oak. Challoner.
Sidus adsit amicum. Let my propitious be present. Scott, of Hartington Hall, bt.; Bateman.
Sigillum officii navalis. The seal of the Navy Office. Navy Office.
Signum pacis amor. Love is the token of peace. Bell.
Simplex munditiis. (Hor. Od. lib. i. od. 5.) Plain with neatness. Symonds.
 "Pyrrha, for whom braid'st thou
 In wreaths thy golden hair,
 Plain in thy neatness?"—Milton.
Sincerè et constantè. Sincerely and steadfastly. Order of the Red Eagle.
Sine crimine fiat. Be it done without reproach. Innes, bt.

Sine cruce, sine luce. *Without the cross, without light.* Maxwell.
 Sine Deo nihil. *Without God nothing.* Litster.
 Sine fine. *Without end.* M'Gill.
 Sine fraude fides. *Faith without deceit.* Johnston.
 Sine injuriâ. *Without offence.* Watson.
 Sine labe fides. *Faith unspotted.* Lockhart.
 Sine labe lucebit. *He shall shine unblemished.* Crawford.
 Sine labe nota. *Known without dishonour.* M'Kenzie; Crawford.
 Sine maculâ. *Without spot.* Flint; M'Culloch; M'Kenzie, of Skatwell.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
 Is—spotless reputation; that away,
 Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."—Shakspeare.

Sine metu. *Without fear.* Jameson; Meres.
 Sine sanguine victor. *A bloodless conqueror.* Smith.
 Sine sole nihil. *Nothing without the sun.* Pettegrew.
 Sine timore. *Without fear.* Cormack; M'Cormack.
 Sis fortis. *Be thou brave.* Lindsay.
 Si je n'estoy. *If I were not.* Curwen, of Workington.
 Sit sine labe fides. *Let faith be unspotted.* Peters.
 Sit laus Deo. *Praise be to God.* Arbuthnot.
 Sit saxum firmum. *Let the stone be firm.* Saxby.
 Sit sine spinâ. *Let it be without thorn.* Cay, of Charlton.
 So fork forward. Cunninghamame.
 Sol, mi, re, fa. Bull.
 Sola bona quæ honesta. *Those things only are good which are honest.* Colebrooke, bt.
 Sola cruce salus. *The only salvation is through the cross.* Brookbank; Barclay.
 Sola Deus salus. *God the only salvation.* Archer.
 Sola Deo salus. *The only salvation is in God.* Rokeby, b.
 Sola et unica virtus. *Virtue is alone and unique (i.e. in its excellence).* Late Earl Northington.
 Sola juvat virtus. *Virtue alone delights.* Blairtyre, b.
 Sola nobilitas virtus. *Virtue is the only nobility.* Abercorn, m.; Blake, of Menlo, bt.
 Sola nobilitat virtus. *Virtue alone ennobles.* Hamilton, of Silverton Hill, bt.; Mowbray.
 Sola proba quæ honesta. *Those things only are good which are honourable.* Neave, bt.
 Sola salus servire Deo. *The only safe course is to serve God.* Gore, of Manor Gore, bt.
 Sola ubique triumphans. *Alone triumphant everywhere.* Carville.
 Sola ubique triumphat. *Alone she triumphs everywhere.* Order of Ladies Slaves to Virtue.
 Sola virtus invicta. *Virtue alone is invincible.* Norfolk, d.; Haige.
 Sola virtus nobilitat. *Virtue alone ennobles.* Henderson, bt.; Hamilton, of Silverton Hill, bt.

- Sola virtus triumphat. *Virtue alone triumphs.* Carville.
 Solem fero. *I bear the sun.* Aubrey, bt.
 Solertia ditat. *Industry enriches.* Whitelaw.
 Soli Deo gloria. *Glory be to God alone.* Bouteine; Lesly;
 Glovers' and Skinners' Comp.
 Soli Deo honor et gloria. *Honour and glory be to God alone.*
 Huddleston, of Sawston.
 Solus Christus mea rupes. *Christ alone is my rock.* Orrock.
 Solus inter pluribus. *Alone among many.* Forbes.
 Sors mihi grata cadet. *A pleasant lot devolves to me.* Skeen.
 Sorte sua contentus. *Content with his lot.* Hartwell, bt.
 Sorti æquus utrique. *Equal to each condition.* Maclean.
 Souvenez. *Remember.* Graham.
 Soyez ferme. *Be firm.* Carrick, e.; Foljambe, of Osberton.
 Soyez sage et simple. *Be wise and simple.* Spry, of Place and
 Tregolls.
 Spare not.....Giffard; Macgregor.
 Spare nought.....Tweeddale, m.
 Spe. *By hope.* Horrocks.
 Spe aspera levat. *He lightens difficulties by hope.* Ross.
 Spe et labore. *By hope and exertion.* Jebb.
 Spe expecto. *I expect with hope.* Forbes; Livingstone.
 Spe tutiores armis. *Things more safely got from hope than from
 arms.* Lewis.
 Spe verus. *True in hope.* Scott.
 Spe vires augentur. *Our strength is increased by hope.* Scott, of
 Dunninald.
 Spe vivitur. *He lives in hope.* Dobree.
 Spectemur agendo. *Let us be viewed by our actions.* Shannon, e.;
 Montagu, b.; Morris, of York; Agar; Browne; Browne, of
 Browwyfya; Drumson; Elles; M'Leur; Slessor; Lloyd, of
 Croghan; Thornbrough, of Bishopsteignton; Moore, of Wor-
 chester.
 Speed.....Garnock.
 Speed, strength, and truth united.....Frame-work Knitters'
 Comp.
 Speed well.....Speid.
 Spei bonæ atque animi. *Of good hope and courage.* Millar.
 Spem fortuna alit. *Good fortune nourishes hope.* Kinnear;
 Petree.
 Spem renovat. *He renews his hope.* Grierson.
 Spem renovant alæ. *Its wings renew its hope.* Norvill.
 Crest, "a bird flying."
 Spem successus alit. *Success nourishes hope.* Ross, of Balua-
 gowan.
 Sperabo. *I will hope.* Pitcairn.
 Sperandum. *To be hoped for.* Rait; Scot.
 Sperandum est. *It is to be hoped for.* Wallace.
 Sperare timere est. *To hope is to fear.* Ratcliff.

Speratum et completum. *Anticipated and realized.* Arnet, Arnut.

Speravi in Domino. *I have placed my hope in the Lord.* Hay.

Spernit humum. *It despises the earth.* Forbes, of Culloden ; M'Kindley ; Mitchell.

Meaning the eagle.

Spernit pericula virtus. *Valour despises dangers.* Ramsay, of Banff House, bt. ; Forrester.

Sperno. *I despise.* Elleis.

Spero. *I hope.* Chalmers, of Auldbar Castle ; Calderwood ; Gib ; Gordon ; Langlands ; Makepeace ; Menzies ; Learmouth ; Shank ; Waters.

Spero et progredior. *I hope and proceed.* Pringle, of Clifton and Haining.

Spero in Deo. *I trust in God.* Blachie.

Spero infestis, metuo secundis. *I hope in adversity, I fear in prosperity.* Ludlow, e. ; Stewart.

Spero meliora. *I hope for better things.* Torpichen, b. ; Douglas ; Fairholm ; Laird ; Moffatt ; Maxwell ; Murray ; Rait ; Rhet ; Rodie ; Shaw ; Lowe, of Bromsgrove ; Carrington ; Smith, of St. Margaret's ; Watson.

Spero procedere. *I hope to prosper.* Hopkirk.

Spero suspiro donec. *While I breathe I hope.* Hope.

Spero ut fidelis. *I hope in order to be faithful.* Mynors, of Heago ; Baskerville, of Clyrow Court.

Spes. *Hope.* Gaskell.

Spes alit. *Hope nourishes.* Child.

Spes anchora tuta. *Hope is a safe anchor.* Dunmure.

Spes anchora vitæ. *Hope is the anchor of life.* M'Leay.

Spes audaces adjuvat. *Hope assists the brave.* Hollis.

Spes dabit auxilium. *Hope will lend aid.* Dunbar, of Durn, bt.

Spes, decus, et robor. *Hope is honour and strength.* Smith, of Hadley, bt.

Spes durat avorum. *The hope of my ancestors endures.* Nassu ; Rochford.

Spes est in Deo. *My hope is in God.* Bagge, of Stradset.

Spes et fides. *Hope and faith.* Chamberlain, bt.

Spes in extremum. *Hope to the last.* Short.

Spes infracta. *My hope is unbroken.* Dick.

Spes juvat. *Hope delights.* Rolland.

Spes labor levis. *Hope is light labour.* Ochterlony.

Spes lucis æternæ. *The hope of eternal light.* Pitcairn.

Spes mea Christus. *Christ is my hope.* Lucan, e. ; Clanmorris, b. ; Bingham, of Melcomb.

Spes mea Christus erit. *Christ shall be my hope.* Powell, of Hurdcott.

Spes mea in cœlis. *My hope is in heaven.* Boyd.

Spes mea in Deo. *My hope is in God.* Teynham, b. ; Lethbridge,

- bt.; Brooke; Dewhurst; Goskar; Greaves, of Irlam Hall; Wainwright.
- Spes mea, res mea. *My hope is my estate.* Drummond.
- Spes mea supernè. *My hope is from above.* Bruce, of Clackmanan and Cowden.
- Spes melioris ævi. *The hope of a better age.* Rees, of Killymaenllwyd.
- Spes meum solatium. *Hope is my solace.* Cushney.
- Spes nostra Deus. *God is our hope.* Curriers' Comp.; Varty.
- Spes, salus, decus. *Hope is safety and honour.* Nesham.
- Spes tamen infracta. *My hope nevertheless unbroken.* Hope.
- Spes tutissima cœlis. *The surest hope is in heaven.* Kingston, e.; Lorton, v.
- Spes ultra. *Hope is beyond.* Nairn.
The crest is "a terrestrial globe."
- Spes vitæ melioris. *The hope of a better life.* Hobhouse, bt.
- Spiritûs gladius. *The sword of the Spirit.* Hutton.
- Splendo tritus. *I shine though worn.* Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton.
- Alluding, it is presumed, to the horse-shoes in the arms.
- Sponti favos, ægro spicula. *Honey to the willing, stings to the unwilling.* Suttie.
- Sriogal ma dhream. *Royal is my tribe.* Macgrigor, bt.
- Srioghal an dhream. *The clan is loyal.* M'Alpin.
- Srioghal mo dhream. *My clan is loyal.* M'Alpin; M'Gregor; Macgregor.
- Stabit. *It shall stand.* Grant.
- Stabo. *I shall stand.* Accorne; Hawthorne; Kinnimond.
- Stand fast.....Seafeld, e.; Grant.
- Stand suir.....Glenelg, b.
- Stand sure.....Anderson, of Fermoy, bt.; Crechton; Grant, of Grant; Ponton; Adson.
- Standard.....Kidder.
- Stans cum rege. *Standing with the king.* Chadwick, of Mavesyn Ridware.
- Stant cœtera tigno. *The rest stand on a beam.* Huntly, m.
- Stant innixa Deo. *They stand supported by God.* Crawford.
- Stare super vias antiquas. *To stand in the track of my ancestors.* Bayning, b.; Townshend.
- Stat felix amico Domino. *His happiness is established who hath a friend in the Lord.* Steuart.
- Stat fortuna domûs. *The good fortune of our house endures.* Howes, of Morningthorpe.
- Stat fortuna domus virtute. *The fortune of our house endures through virtue.* Molyneux, bt.
- Stat promissa fides. *The promised faith remains.* Lesly.
- Stat religione parentum. *He continues in the religion of his forefathers.* Lucas, of Castle Shane.
- Stat veritas. *Truth endures* Sandeman.

Steady.....Aylmer, b. ; Bridport, b. ; M'Adam ; Weller.

Steer steady.....Donaldson.

Stemmata quid faciunt? *What avail pedigrees?* Meyrick, of Goodrick Court.

"What profit pedigree or long descents
From farre-fetch't blood, or painted monuments
Of our great grandsires' visage? 'Tis most sad
To trust unto the worth another had
For keeping up our fame; which else would fall,
If, besides birth, there be no worth at all.
For, who counts him a gentleman, whose grace
Is all in name, but otherwise is base?
Or who will honour him, that's honour's shame,
Noble in nothing but a noble name."—*Anon.*

"What can ennoble knaves, or fools, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."—*Pope.*

Still bydand.....Gordon.

Still without fear.....Sutherland.

Sto, cado, fide et armis. *I stand and fall by faith and arms.* Farquhar.

Sto mobilis. *I stand, but am easily moved.* Drummond.

Sto pro fide. *I stand on account of my fidelity.* Mac Farquhar.

Sto pro veritate. *I stand on account of my truth.* Guthrie ; Guthry.

Strenuè et prosperè. *Earnestly and successfully.* Eamer ; Jedburgh, Royal Burgh.

Strenuè insequor. *I proceed resolutely.* Luke.

Strength is from heaven.....Grubb.

Strike.....Hawke, b.

Strike alike.....Lauder.

Strike, Dakyns, the Devil's in the hempe.....Dakyns.

Strike home.....Wodehouse.

Strike sure.....Greig.

Stringit amore. *It binds by love.* Order of St. Stephen.

Struggle.....Ruggles ; Brise, of Spains Hall.

Studiis et rebus honestis. *By literature and other honourable pursuits.* Dunning.

Study quiet.....Head, bt. ; Patrick.

Suavitè et fortitèr. *Mildly and firmly.* Minto, e.

Suavitèr in modo, fortitèr in re. *Mildly in the manner, boldly in the action.* Newborough, b. *

"Gentleness of manner, with firmness of mind, is a short but full description of human perfection on this side of religious and moral duties."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Suavitèr sed fortitèr. *Mildly but firmly.* Williams, of Lee ; Busk.

Sub cruce candida. *Under the white cross.* Egmont, e. ; Arden, b.

Sub cruce glorior. *I glorify under the cross.* Astell.

Sub cruce salus. *Salvation under the cross.* Bangor, v. ; Fletcher, of Water Eyton and Cannock ; Ward, of Guilsborough.

Sub cruce veritas. *Truth under the cross.* Adams, of Anstey.

Sub hoc signo vinces. *Under this sign thou shalt conquer.* De Vesci, v.

Alluding to the miraculous cross which appeared in the air as a signal of victory to the Emperor Constantine. (Prudentius ad Symmachum, lli. 467: Gibbon, chap. xx.)—Burke.

Sub libertate quietem. *Rest under liberty.* Burrell, bt.; Walsham, bt.; Cay; Kay; Keay.

Sub montibus altis. *Under high mountains.* Skeen.

Sub pace, copia. *Under peace, plenty.* France.

Sub pondere cresco. *I grow under a weight.* Fleeming.

Sub pondere sursum. *In difficulties I look upward.* Porterfield.

Sub robore virtus. *Virtue under strength.* Aikman.

Sub sole nihil. *All below the sun is nothing.* Monteith.

Sub sole patebit. *It will expand under the sun.* Ellies.

Sub sole, sub umbra, crescens. *Increasing both in sunshine and in shade.* Irvine; Irvine, of Drum.

Sub sole, sub umbra, virens. *Flourishing both in sunshine and in shade.* Irvine; Irving; Irwine.

Sub sole viresco. *I flourish under the sun.* Irvine.

Sub spe. *Under hope.* Duffas, b.; Dunbar, of Boath, bt.; Cairns.

Sub umbra alarum tuarum. *Under the shadow of thy wings.* Lander.

Sub umbra quiescam. *I will rest under the shade.* Fairn.

Subditus fidelis regis est salus regni. *'A faithful subject of the king is a safeguard of the kingdom.* Carlos.

Subitò. *Promptly.* Cringan; Crinan.

Sublimè petimus. *We search upward.* Cleghorn.

Sublimiora petamus. *Let us seek higher things.* Stonhouse, bt.; Biddulph, of Barton.

Sublimiora peto. *I seek higher things.* Jackson.

Suffer..... Gleneagles; Hadden; Halden.

Suffibulatus, majores sequor. *Being buckled, I follow my ancestors.* Hathorn; Stewart.

There are *buckles* in the arms, but the meaning of the motto is still obscure.

Sufficit meruisse. *It is enough to have deserved well.* Plumptre, of Fredville.

* Sui oblitus commodi. *Regardless of his own interest.* Asgile.

Suis stet viribus. *May he stand by his own powers.* Abinger, b

Suivez la raison. *Follow reason.* Armistead; Browne.

Suivez moi. *Follow me.* Borough, bt.

Suivez raison. *Follow reason.* Sligo, m.; Kilmaine, b.; Dixon, of Unthank Hall.

Sum quod sum. *I am what I am.* Coldicott; Foresight.

Summum nec metuam diem nec optem. *May I neither dread nor desire the last day.* Tighe, of Woodstock.

Sumus. *We are.* Weare, of Hampton Bishop.

Sunt aliena. *They are foreign.* Fust.

- Sunt sua præmia laude. *His rewards are from praise.* Barberrie ; Brown ; Pemberton.
- Suo se robore firmat. *He establishes himself by his own strength.* Grant.
- Suo stat robore virtus. *Virtue stands by its own strength.* Mowbray.
- Super sidera votum. *My wish is above the stars.* Rattray, of Craighill and Mitchelstown.
 "Calm as the fields of heav'n his sapient eye
 The lov'd Athenian lifts to realms on high."—Campbell.
- Superb.....Keats.
- Superba frango. *I destroy superb things.* Macklellan.
 Crest, "a mortar-piece."
- Superna sequor. *I follow heavenly things.* Ramsay ; Wardrop.
- Sur esperance. *Upon hope.* Moncrieff, bt. ; Moncrieffe, bt. ; Moir.
- Sure.....Macdonald.
- Sure and steadfast.....Martin, of Anstey Pastures.
- Surgam. *I shall rise.* Hutchison.
- Surgere tento. *I try to rise.* Strauton.
- Surgite, lumen adest. *Arise, it is light.* Glover.
- Surgit post nubila Phœbus. *The sun rises after clouds.* Constable ; Coach Makers' Comp.
- Sursum. *Upwards.* Calandrine ; Douglas ; Hutcheson ; Hutchison ; Pringle.
- Sursum corda. *Hearts upward.* Howison.
- Suscipere et finire. *To undertake and accomplish.*
- Susteno sanguine signa. *I support the standard through blood.* Seton.
- Sustentatus providentiâ. *Sustained by providence.* Rolland, of Auchmithie.
- Sustine, abstine. *Sustain and obtain.* Gairden.
- Sustineatur. *Let it be sustained.* Cullum, bt.
- Suum cuique. *To every man his own.* Langdale, b. ; Every, bt. ; Grant, of Monymusk.
- Swift and true.....Fust.
- Syn ar, dy Hun. *Beware of thyself.* Wilkins.

T.

- Tace. *Be silent.* Abercromby.
- Tace aut face. *Say nothing, or do.* Scot ; Scott, of Ancrum, bt.
- Tâche sans tâche. *A work without reproach.* Northesk, e. ; Carnagie ; Patterson.
- Tachez surpasser en vertue. *Strive to surpass in virtue.* Taylor.
- Tak tent. *Take heed.* Crockatt.
- Tam arte quam marte. *As much by art as strength.* M'Lea ; Wright.
- Tam fidus quam fixus. *Equally faithful as steadfast.* Stewart.

- Tam genus quam virtus.** *As much lineage as virtue.* Lunden.
Tam in arte quam marte. *As much in skill as in force.* Milne.
Tam interna quam externa. *As well internal as external* (qualities) Arbuthnot.
Tam seaps Empton. *The red hand of Ireland.* O'Neill.
Tam virtus quam honos. *As well virtue as honour.* Hamilton.
Tam virtute quam labore. *As much by virtue as by exertion.* Hamilton.
Tandem. *At length.* Cunninghame; Finnie.
Tandem fit arbor. *At last it becomes a tree.* Hamilton.
Tandem fit surculus arbor. *A shoot at length becomes a tree.* Douglas.
Tandem implebitur. *It will be full at last.* Scougal; Simpson.
Tandem licet sero. *At length it is permitted, tho' late.* Campbell.
Tandem tranquillus. *At last tranquil.* Symmer.
Tant que je puis. *As much as I can.* Hilton; Jolliffe, bt.; Lawson; De Cardonnell.
Tanti talem genuere parentes. *Such parents have produced such a man.* Moray, of Abercairny.
Tantum in superbos. *Only against the proud.* Jacob.
Te Deum laudamus. *We praise thee, O God.* M'Whirter; Harper.
Te duce gloriamur. *We glory under thy guidance.* Sinclair, of Longformacus, bt.
Te duce libertas. *Liberty under thy guidance.* Crosby.
Te favente virebo. *Under thy favour, I shall flourish.* Grant, of Dalvey, bt.
Teipsum nosce. *Know thyself.* Shaw.
Te splendente. *Whilst thou art shining.* Carstairs.
Te stante virebo. *Whilst thou endurest, I shall flourish.* Temple.
Téméraire. *Rash.* Harvey.
Temperat æquor. *He governs the sea.* Monypenny.
 See the crest, "Neptune," &c.
Templa quam dilecta! *Temples, how beloved!* Buckingham, d.; Nugent, b.; Temple, bt.
 The 83d psalm has "Tabernacula. quam dilecta;" but on the epitaph, written about 1475, on John, the worthy Abbot of Crowland, who had caused the roof of his church to be gilt, the words, as in the motto, are to be found, and were probably thence derived:
 "Quam sibi dilecta fuerant sacra templa
 Laudis in exempla, demonstrant aurea tecta."
The gilded roof, a monument of this holy man's worth, shows how great was his veneration for the sacred house of God...Vide History of Crowland.
Tempore candidior. *Become fairer by time.* Mair.
Tempus omnia monstrat. *Time shows all things.* Badcock, of Bucks and Lincolnshire.
 "The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
 Lets in new light through chinks that time has made."—WALLER.
Tempus rerum imperator. *Time, the ruler of all things.* Clock Makers' Comp.

- Tenax et fide. *Persevering and with faith.* Smith.
 Tenax et fidelis. *Persevering and faithful.* Carrington, b.;
 Abdy, bt.
 Tenax in fide. *Steadfast in faith.* Smith.
 Tenax propositi. *Firm of purpose.* Gibbes, bt.; Gilbert, of Post-
 wick Hall.
 Tendens ad æthera virtus. *Virtue aspiring towards heaven.*
 Lewthwaite, of Broadgate.
 Tendit ad astra fides. *Faith reaches towards heaven.* Burn.
 Tenebo. *I will hold.* Warren.
 Tenebris lux. *Light in darkness.* Scot.
 Teneo tenuere majores. *I hold what my ancestors held.* Twemlow.
 Tenez le droit. *Keep the right.* Clifton, bt.
 Tenez le vraie. *Keep the truth.* Touneley, of Touneley.
 Tentanda via est. *The way remains to be tried.* Peckham;
 Stronge.
 Terra, marique fide. *With faith, by land and sea.* Campbell.
 Terra marique potens. *Powerful by land and sea.* O'Malley, bt.
 Terrena per vices sunt allena. *All earthly things by turns are
 foreign to us.* Fust.
 Terrena pericula sperno. *I despise earthly dangers.* Ogilvie, of
 Innerquharity, bt.
 Terrere nolo, timere nescio. *I wish not to intimidate, and know
 not how to fear.* Dering, bt.
 The axe is laid at the root of the tree.....Woodmongers' Comp.,
 London.
 The grit poul.....Mercer.
 The noblest motive is the public good.....Bantry, e.; White, of
 Sunderland.
 The reward of valour.....Moodie.
 The strongest hand uppermost.....Kennedy.
 They by permission shine.....Murray.
 Thincke and thancke.....Tate, of Burleigh Park.
 Think and thank.....Ailesbury, m.
 Think on.....Maxwell, of Calderwood, bt.; Macklellan; Ross.
 Think well.....Erskine.
 This I'll defend.....M'Farlane; Mac Phardin; Dorward;
 Durnara.
 This is our charter.....Chartres.
 Thou shalt want ere I want.....Cranstoun, b.
 This motto refers to the ancient Border forays between the Scotch and
 the English. The warlike borderer would never want, while his enemy
 possessed.
 Through.....Hamilton, d.; Hamilton, bt.
 Through God revived.....Hamilton.
 Thrust on.....Thruston.
 Thure et jure. *By religion and justice.* Foulis, of Colinton, bt.
 Thus.....St. Vincent, v.
 Thus far.....Campbell.

T I E—T O U

- Tiens le droit. *Hold the right.* Clench.
 Tiens à la vérité. *Adhere to truth.* De Blaquiere, b.; Lewthwait.
 Tiens ta foy. *Keep thy faith.* Bathurst, e.
 Time Deum. *Fear God.* Ross.
 Time tryeth troth.....Trevelyan, bt.
 Timet pudorem. *He dreads shame.* Downe, v.
 Timor Domini fons vitæ. *The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.* Dunboyne, b.
 Timor omnes adest. *Fear comes upon all.* Craigie, of Gairsay.
 Timor omnes abesto. *Let fear be far from all.* Craigge; Craigie; Craigy; Macnab.
 To God only be all glory.....Goldsmiths' Comp., London, Skinners' Comp., London.
 Torav cyn plygav. *To be broken not to be bent.* Owen, of Glan-severn.
 Του ἀριστεύειν ἐνεκα. *In order to excel.* Henniker.
 Touch not the cat, but a glove.....Gillespie; M'Bean; Mackintosh; M'Intosh; M'Crombie.
 Touch not the cat, but the glove.....Gillies; M'Gilleray; MacPherson.
 Toujours fidele. *Always faithful.* Proctor, bt.; Bladen; Hickman; Hairstanes; Mercier; Mill; Beauchamp; Waters.
 Toujours firme. *Always firm.* Heneage, of Hainton.
 Toujours jeune. *Always young.* Young.
 Toujours la même. *Always the same.* Tait; Order of the Red Eagle.
 Toujours loyale. *Always loyal.* Stule; Perkins, of Sutton Coldfield.
 Toujours prêt. } *Always ready.* Clanwilliam, e.; Anstruther, of
 Toujours prêt. } Elie House, bt.; Carmichael-Smyth, bt.; Donald; Hawkins; M'Connell; Gally-Knight, of Firbeck and Langold.
 Toujours propice. *Always propitious.* Cremorne, b.
 Tous jours loyal. *Always loyal.* Fenwick.
 Tout bien ou rien. *All well, or nothing.* Barham, b.
 Tout d'en haut. *All from above.* Bellew, bt.; Bellew, of Stockley Court; Whitford.
 Tout droit. *All right.* Carre; Ker; Carling.
 Tout en bon heure. *All in good time.* Hicks, bt.; Hicks, of Silton Hall.
 Tout fin fait. *Every contrivance serves.* St. Hill.
 Tout hardi. *Quite bold.* M'Hardie.
 Tout jour. *Always.* Ogilvie.
 Tout jours prest. *Always ready.* Sutton, bt.
 Tout pour Dieu et ma patrie. *Wholly for God and my country.* Winn.
 Tout pour l'église. *All for the church.*
 Tout pour l'empire. *All for the empire.* Order of Re-Union.
 Tout pourvoir. *To provide for everything.* Oliphant.

Tout prest. *Quite ready.* Murray; Murray, of Touchadam and Polmaise.

Tout ung durant ma vie. *Always the same during my life.* Barrington.

Tout vient de Dieu. *All comes from God.* Clinton, b.; Leigh.

"There's nothing bright, above, below,
From flowers that bloom to stars that glow,
But in its light my soul can see
Some feature of thy Deity."—Moore.

Toutes foyz preste. *Always ready.* Pigott, of Doddershall.

Toutz Foitz Chevalier. *Always a knight.* Rideout.

Tractent fabrilia fabri. *Let smiths handle smiths' tools.* Smiths' Comp., Exeter.

Trade and Navigation.....Royal Exchange Assurance.

Trade and Plantations.....Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

Traditus, non victus. *Betrayed, not conquered.* Howden, b.

Traducere ævum leniter. *To reform the age mildly.* Browne, of Tallantore.

Tramite rectâ. *By a direct path.* Roe, bt.

Transfigam. *I will transfix.* Coult.

Tria juncta in uno. *Three joined in one.* Order of the Bath.

Trial by jury.....Erskine, b.

Trinitas in trinitate. *Trinity in trinity.* Trinity House Guild or Fraternity.

Triumpho morte tam vitâ. *I triumph equally in death as in life.* Allen, v.

Troimh chruadal. *Through hardships.* M'Intyre.

Trop hardi. *Too bold.* Hardie.

True.....Bruce; Horne.

True as the dial to the sun.....Hyndman.

Truth is the light.....Wax Chandlers' Comp., London.

True to the end.....Home, e.; Hume, bt.; Campbell; Ferguson; Hume, of Humewood; Orr.

Trust in God.....Hardness; Husdell.

Trustie to the end.....Leith-Hay.

Trusty and bydand.....Leith.

Trusty and true.....Scot.

Trusty to the end.....Leith-Hay.

Truth and liberty.....Tylden, of Milsted.

Truth prevails.....Gordon.

Truth will prevail.....M'Kenzie.

Try.....Gethin, bt.; O'Hara.

Tu, Domine, gloria mea. *Thou, O Lord, art my glory.* Leicester.

Tu ne cede malis. *Yield not to misfortunes.* Damer; Riddock; Steere; Turner.

Tuebor. *I will defend.* Torrington, v.; Byng, of Wrotham.

Tulloch ard. *The high hill.* M'Kenzie.

Tum pace quam prelio. *As well in peace as in war.* Gordon.

- Turpiter desperatur. *It is despaired of basely.* Hall, bt.
 Turris fortis mihi Deus. *God is a strong tower to me.* Clugstone ;
 M'Guarie ; Peter.
 Turris fortissima est nomen Jehovah. *The name of the Lord is the
 strongest tower.* t. of Plymouth.
 Turris prudentia custos. *Prudence is the safeguard of a fortress.*
 Landor ; Dick, of Lauder.
 Turris tutissima virtus. *Virtue is the safest fortress.* Carlyon, of
 Tregrehan.
 Tutamen. *A defence.* Skrine, of Warleigh and Stabbins.
 Tutamen pulchris. *A fair defence.* Chambre, of Hawthorn Hill.
 Tutela. *A defence.* Lyle ; Lyell.
 Tutissima statio. *The safest station.* t. of Stranrear.
 Tutò, celeritèr, et jucundè. *Safely, speedily, and agreeably.* Sut-
 ton.
 Tutum refugium. *A safe refuge.* Gillon ; Gullon.
 Tutum de littore sistam. *I remain safe from the shore.* Murray.
 Crest, "a ship under sail."
 Tutus in undis. *Safe on the waves.* Graham.
 Tutus si fortis. *Safe if brave.* Fairborne ; Raeburn.
 Tuum est. *It is thine.* Cowper, e. ; Cooper, of Toddington.
 Tyde what may.....Haige.

U.

- Ubi amor, ibi fides. *Where there is love there is faith.* Duckin-
 field, bt.
 Ubi lapsus ? Quid feci ? *Whither have I fallen ? What have I
 done ?* Devon, e.
 Ubi libertas, ibi patria. *Where liberty prevails, there is my coun-
 try.* Baillie ; Dinwiddie ; Hugar.
 Ubique aut nusquam. *Everywhere or nowhere.* Whitefoord.
 Ubique fidelis. *Everywhere faithful.* Hamilton.
 Ubique paratus. *Everywhere prepared.* Frazer.
 Ubique patriam reminisci. *Remember your country everywhere.*
 Malmesbury, e. ; Harris, K.B.
 Ultra aspicio. *I look beyond.* Melville.
 Ultra peregre. *To advance farther.* Lyndhurst, b.
 Unalterable.....Sleigh.
 Un Dieu, un roi. *One God, one king.* D'Arcy ; Lyttleton.
 Un Dieu, un roy, un cœur. *One God, one king, one heart.*
 Lake, bt.
 Un Dieu, un roy, un foy. *One God, one king, one faith.* Curle ;
 Rush.
 Un durant ma vie. *The same while I live.* Barrington, bt.
 Un roy, une foy, une loy. *One king, one faith, one law.* De
 Burgh.

- Une foy mesme. *One faith alone.* Gilpin.
 Une stay. *A barrier.* Lang.
 Ung Dieu, et ung roy. *One God and one king.* Hatherton, b.
 Ung Dieu, ung roi. *One God, one king.* Lyttelton, b.; D'Arcy, of Kiltulla.
 Ung je servirai. *One will I serve..* Carnarvon, e.
 Ung je serviray. *One will I serve.* Pembroke, e.; Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury and Swinnerton; Ruxtan Fitzherbert, of Black Castle.
 Ung roy, ung foy, ung loy. *One king, one faith, one law.* Clanricarde, m.; Burke, of Marble Hill, bt.; De Burgo, bt.
 Ung tout seul. *Only one.* Verney.
 Uni æquus virtuti. *Friendly to virtue alone.* Mansfield, e.
 Unica spes mea Christus. *Christ is my only hope.* Dishington.
 Unica virtus necessaria. *Virtue is the only essential.* Colley.
 Unione augetur. *It is increased by union.* Miller.
 Unita fortior. *The stronger being united.* Woodmongers' Comp.
 Unitas societatis stabilitas. *Unity is the support of society.* Parish Clerks' Comp.
 Unite.....Brodie, bt.; Brodie, of Brodie.
 Unity and loyalty.....Borough, of Chippenham.
 Unto God only be honour and glory.....Drapers' Comp. London.
 Unus et idem. *One and the same.* Ravensworth.
 Usque ad mortem fidus. *Faithful even to death.* Ward of Salhouse.
 Usque fac et non parcas. *E'en do and spare not.* Peter.
 Usque fidelis. *Always faithful.* Napier.
 Viatorum comp. Exeter.
 Vi si non consilio. *By force if not by reason.* Sherbrooke.
 Via crucis via lucis. *The way of the cross is the way of light.*
 Ut implear. *That I may be filled.* Mikieson.
 Crest, "a crescent."
 Ut olim. *As formerly.* Kinlock.
 Ut palma justus. *Upright as the palm.* Palmes.
 Ut possim. *As I can.* Livingston.
 Ut prosim. *That I may be of use.* Foley, b.
 Ut prosim aliis. *That I may be of use to others.* Greenwood; Clerke-Jennings; Jennings.
 Ut quocunque paratus. *That I may be prepared on every side.* Cavan, e.
 Ut reficiar. *That I may be replenished.* Archbald; Archibald.
 Crest, "a decrescent."
 Ut resurgam. *That I may rise again.* Pennycook.
 Ut sim paratior. *That I may be the better prepared.* Clepham.
 Ut sursum desuper. *I descend to ascend.* Rambold; Worseley; Worsley.
 Ut tibi sic alteri. *As to yourself, so to another.* Bowles.

Utcunquē placuerit Deo. *As it may please God.* Darley, of Colebrookdale.

Utile et dulce. *The useful and agreeable.* Riddell, bt.

Utitur ante quæsitis. *It is used before you look for it.* Draghorn.
The crest is, "a horse feeding on rye-grass."

Utrius auctus auxilio. *Increasing by help of both.* Rankine.

Utriusque auxilio. *By the help of both.* Spottiswood.

Crest. "two globes."

V.

Vade ad formicam. *Go to the ant.* Anketel, of Anketel Grove.

Væ victis. *Wo to the conquered.* Senhouse, of Nether Hall.

Vaillance avance l'homme. *Valour advances the man.* Acton, of Wolverton.

Valebit. *It will avail.* Lysons, of Hemsted.

Valens et volens. *Able and willing.* Fetherston, of Bracklyn.

Valet anchora virtus. *Virtue is equivalent to an anchor.* Gardner, b.; Gardner.

Valet et vulnerat. *It heals and wounds.* Hay.

Valor e lealdade. *Valour and loyalty.* Order of the Tower and Sword.

Valor et fortuna. *Valour and good fortune.* Rollo.

Vana spes vitæ. *Worldly hope is vain.* Paul, bt.

Vectis. *The Isle of Wight.* Holmes; Isle of Wight.

Veillant et vaillant. *Watchful and valiant.* Erskine, of Carn...

Ubi lapsus? Quid feci? *Whither have I fallen? What have I done?* Devon, e.

Ubi libertas, ibi patria. *Where liberty prevails, there is my country.* Gunn.

Venale nec auro. (Hor. Od. lib. xi. Od. 13.) *Not to be bribed with gold.* White-Jervis, bt.

Ventis secundis. *By favourable winds.* Hood, v.; Rowley.

Venture and gain..... Hay; Wilson.

Venture forward..... Bruce.

Ver non semper viret. *The spring does not always flourish; or if the first two words be united,—Vernon always flourishes.* Vernon, b.; Vernon, of Hanbury Hall.

Verbum Domini manet in æternum. *The word of the Lord endureth for ever.* Stationers' Comp.

Veritas. *Truth.* Eiston.

Veritas ingenio. *Truth with wit.* Gordon.

Veritas liberabit. *Truth will liberate.* Bodenham, of Rotherwas.

Veritas magna est. *Truth is great.* Jephson, bt.

Veritas omnia vincit. *Truth conquers all things.* Kidslie.

Veritas premitur non opprimitur. *Truth may be kept down, but not entirely overwhelmed.* Calderwood.

Veritas superabit. *Truth will conquer.* Hill
Veritas vincet. *Truth will conquer.* Orpen, of Glancrough.
Veritas vincit. *Truth conquers.* Keith.
Veritate et justitiâ. *With truth and justice.* Ximenes.
Verité sans peur. *Truth without fear.* Gunning; Middleton, b.
Vernon semper viret. *Vernon always flourishes.* L. Vernon.

"Like the solemn vice, Iniquity,
 We moralize two meanings in one word."

Miss Vernon, in Scott's Rob Roy.

Vero nihil verius. *Nothing truer than truth,* or (with the jeu-de-mots) *than Vere.* De Vere, bt.; Vere, of Craigie Hall.

Versus. *Changed.* Peters.

Vertitur in diem. *It is changed into day.* Farquhar.

Vertitur in lucem. *It is changed into light.* Baillie.

Vertue vaunceth Willoughby de Broke, b.

Verum atque decus. *The truth and rectitude.* Brown; Lee.

Verus ad finem. *True to the end.* Deuchar; Lizars; Peters.

Vescitur Christo. *He is fed by Christ.* Rous; Rous, of Courtyrala.

Vespere et mane. *In the evening and the morning.* Pierre; Pourie; Purie.

Vestigia nulla retrorsum. *No steps backward.* Buckinghamshire, e.; Levinge, bt.

Vi et animo. *By strength and courage.* Hankinson; M'Culloch.

Vi et arte. *By strength and skill.* Ferguson; Stevens.

Vi et industriâ. *By strength and industry.* Falconer.

Vi et virtute. *By strength and valour.* Farriers' Comp.; Baird, bt.; Smart; Bolton, of Mount Bolton.

Vi nullâ invertitur ordo. *Order is not inverted by violence.* Cordwainers' Comp., Exeter.

Vi si non consilio. *By force if not by reason.* Sherbrooke.

Via crucis via lucis. *The way of the cross is the way of light.* Sinclair.

Via trita via tuta. *The beaten path is the safe path.* Normanton, e.

Via una, cor unum. *One way, one heart.* Hart; M'Corda.

Vicisti et vivimus. *Thou hast conquered, yet we survive.* Johnson, of Bath, bt.

Vicit, pepercit. *He conquered, he spared.* Draper.

Victor. *Conqueror.* James; Linskill.

Victoria. *Victory.* Conqueror.

Victoria concordia crescit. *Victory increases by concord.* Amherst.

Victoria non præda. *Victory, not booty.* Durham; Sandilands.

Victoriæ signum. *The emblem of victory.* Taylor.

The cross in the crest.

Victoria vel mors. *Victory or death.* Macdonald; M'Dowall.

Victoriæ gloria merces. *Glory is the reward of victory.* t. of North Berwick.

Victoriam coronat Christus. *Christ crowns the victory.* Campbell, of Abernichill, bt.

Victrix fortunæ sapientia. *Wisdom the conqueror of fortune.* Andrews.

Victrix patientia. *Patience is a conqueror.* Gordon.

Vi deo alta sequorque. *I see lofty objects, and pursue them.* Carnagie.

Video et taceo. *I see and say nothing.* Fox.

Vidi, vici. *I saw, I conquered.* Scurfield; Twisleton.

Viget in cinere virtus. *Virtue flourishes after death.* Davidson.

Viget sub cruce. *He flourishes under the cross.* Colquhoun.

Vigila et ora. *Watch and pray.* Walle, bt.

Vigilance.....Laing.

Vigilando. *By watching.* Campbell; M'Leod.

Vigilando ascendimus. *We rise by being vigilant.* Order of the White Falcon.

Vigilando munio. *I defend by being vigilant.* Kirkaldie, Royal Burgh, Scotland.

Vigilans. *Watchful.* Burton, of Sacketts Hill House; Kadwell.

Vigilans et audax. *Vigilant and bold.* Corrie; Dunn.

Vigilans non cadit. *The vigilant man falls not.* Calder, bt.

Vigilante salus. *Safety by watching.* Cochran.

Vigilantèr. *Vigilantly.* Wegg.

Vigilantia. *Vigilance.* Aird; Carfrae.

Vigilantiâ et virtute. *By vigilance and valour.* Porter.

Vigilantia non cadet. *Vigilance will not miscarry.* Cadell.

Vigilantia, robur, voluptas. *Vigilance is strength and pleasure.* Blair, bt.

Vigilantia securitas. *Vigilance is security.* Phine.

Vigilantibus. *To the watchful.* Gosford, e.; Aitcheson; Atchison.

Vigilat et orat. *He watches and prays.* Fennison.

Vigilate. *Watch.* Leeds, bt.; Edwardes-Tucker, of Sealyham.

Vigilate et orate. (St. Matthew xxv. 41.) *Watch and pray.* Castlemaine, v.

Vigilo. *I watch.* Desse; Geikie; Gregson; M'Hado.

Vigilo et spero. *I watch and hope.* Twitoe.

Vigueur de dessus. *Strength is from above.* Thomond, m.; Braidwood; O'Brien; O'Brien, of Blatherwycke.

Vigueur l'amour de croix. *The love of the cross gives strength.* Andrews.

Vimiera.....Walker, bt.

Vincam vel moriar. *I will conquer or die.* M'Dowall.

Vince malum bono. *Overcome evil by good.* Johnes; Jones.

Vincenti dabitur. *It shall be given to the conqueror.* Vincent, bt.

Vincere. *To conquer.* M'Coul.

Vincere vel mori. *To conquer or die.* M'Dowall; M'Gougan; M'Neil; M'Nelly; Macneill, of Barra.

"Honour is the warrior's meed,
Or spar'd to live, or doom'd to die;
Whether 'tis his lot to bleed,
Or join the shout of victory;
Alike the laurel to the truly brave
That binds the brow or consecrates the grave."

- Vincet labor. *Exertion will conquer.* Campbell.
- Vincit amor patriæ. *The love of my country exceeds everything.*
Chichester, e.; Yarborough, e.; Molesworth, v.; Muncaster, b.;
Hargreaves, of Ormerod House.
- Vincit omnia veritas. *Truth conquers all things.* Kingsale, b.;
Laffan, bt.; Eaton; Goodchild.
- Vincit pericula virtus. *Virtue (or valour) overcomes dangers.*
Maine; Thornton.
- Vincit qui curat. *He conquers who is cautious.* White.
- Vincit qui patitur. *He conquers who endures.* Colt, bt.; Chester,
of Bush Hall; Homfrey; Llewellyn; Shaw; Turberville;
Acworth; Smerdon.
- Vincit qui se vincit. *He conquers who conquers himself.* Ellis.
- Vincit veritas. *Truth conquers.* Gort, v.; Coote, bt.; Peacocke,
bt.; M'Kenny, bt.; Shee, bt.; Burn; Hastings; Napier;
Ward; Warde; O'Shee, of Gardenmorris; Galwey, of Lota;
Shee; Dickin, of Lappington; Webster.
- Vincit vigilantia. *Vigilance conquers.* Wright.
- Vinctus sed non victus. *Chained but not conquered.* Galway.
The family crest is "a chained cat."
- Vincula temno. *I despise bonds.* Sinclair.
- Vincam malum bono. *I will repel evil by good.* Robinson.
- Virebo. *I shall flourish.* Hamilton.
- Virces agminis unus habet. *One hath the strength of an army.*
Grylls, of Helston.
- Vires animat virtus. *Virtue animates our powers.* Garden;
Gairden.
- Vires in arduis. *Strength in difficulties.* Mac-Bain.
- Vires veritas. *Truth gives power.* Kennedy.
- Virescit. *He flourishes.* Moncrief; Stewart.
- Virescit in arduis virtus. *Virtue flourishes in difficulties.* Keir.
- Virescit virtus. *Virtue flourishes.* Jackson.
- Virescit vulnere. *It flourishes from a wound.* Stewart.
- Virescit vulnere virtus. *Virtue flourishes from a wound.* Gallo-
way, e.; Brownrigg, bt.; Burnett, bt.; Ker; Greene; Webb.
- Viresco. *I flourish.* Greenless; Smellet; Smollet; Stewart;
Tailefer.
- Viresco et surgo. *I flourish and rise.* Maxwell.
- Virgini immaculatæ Bavaria immaculata. *Immaculate Bavaria to
the immaculate Virgin.* Order of St. George of Bavaria.
- Virginitas et unitas nostra fraternitas. *Chastity and unity are our
fraternity.* Pin-makers' Comp.
- Viridis et fructifera. *Verdant and fruitful.* Hamilton.
- Virtue.....Ferguson.
- Virtue mine honour.....Maclean; M'Lean.
- Virtue is honour.....Kenrick.

This motto was first assumed by Edward Kenrick, who married Susanna Cranmer, grandniece of the Archbishop Cranmer, and has since been used by all his descendants.

VIR

Virtus ad æthera tendit. *Virtue reaches to Heaven.* Balfour; Cairns.

Virtus ad sidera tollit. *Virtue raises to heaven.* Wilson.

Virtus ariete fortior. *Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.* Abingdon.

Virtus auget honorem. *Virtue increases honour.* Edmonstone, bt.

Virtus basis vitæ. *Virtue is the basis of life.* Stafford, b.

"Virtue
Stands like the sun, and all which rolls around
Drinks life, and light, and glory from his aspect."—Byron.

Virtus castellum meum. *Virtue my castle.* Bence, of Thorington Hall.

The family crest is "a castle."

Virtus dum patior vincit. *Virtue conquers while I suffer.* Weems.
Virtus dedit, cura servabit. *What virtue has given, discretion will preserve.* Browne.

Virtus durat avorum. *The virtue of my ancestors remains.* Seton.

Virtus durissima ferret. *Virtue will bear the greatest hardships.* M'Lean.

Virtus est Dei. *Virtue is of God.* Briggs.

Virtus et honos. *Virtue and honour.* Order of St. Hubert of Lorraine and of Bar.

Virtus et industria. *Virtue and industry.* Browne.

Virtus in actione consistit. *Virtue consists in action.* Craven, e.; Clayton, bt.; Halford, of Paddock House.

Virtus in ardua. *Courage against difficulties.* Pottinger, of Mount Pottinger.

Virtus in arduis. *Courage in difficulties.* Ashburton, b.; Macqueen; Gamon.

"In adverse state there is no vice
More mischievous than cowardice:
'Tis by resistance that we claim
The Christian's venerable name.

Virtus incendit vires. *Virtue excites our powers.* Strangford, v.

Virtus incumbet honori. *Virtue will rest upon honour.* Williams.

Virtus invicta gloriosa. *Unconquered virtue is glorious.* Thomas, of Wenvoe, bt.

Virtus invicta viget. *Unconquered virtue flourishes.* Penyston, of Cornwell.

Virtus invidiæ scopus. *Virtue is the mark of envy.* Methuen, b.

Virtus laudanda. *Virtue is praiseworthy.* Patton.

Virtus, laus, actio. *Virtue, praise, exploit.* Frazer.

Virtus maturat. *Virtue ripens.* Riddell; Riddell.

Virtus mihi scutum. *Virtue is to me a shield.* Warren.

Virtus mille scuta. *Virtue equals a thousand shields.* Howard, of Effingham, b.

"Thrice is he arm'd, that has his quarrel just."—Shakspeare.

Virtus nobilitat. Virtue ennobles. Order of the Lion for Civil Merit; Henderson.

Virtus omnia nobilitat. Virtue ennobles all things. Heyrick, of Beaumanor.

Virtus paret robur. Virtue begets strength. Richardson.

Virtus post facta. Virtue after exploits. Borthwick.

Virtus præ numina. Virtue is preferable to power. Price.

Virtus præstantior auro. Virtue is more precious than gold. Whieldon, of Springfield House; Severne, of Wallop Hall and Thenford.

Virtus probata florebit. Tried virtue will flourish. Bandon, e.; Bernard, of Palace Anne.

Virtus propter se. Virtue for its own sake. Radcliffe, bt.; Repington, of Arnington.

Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ. (Hor. Od. lib. iii. Od. 2.) Virtue unconscious of base repulse. Desart, e.; Laurie.

"Virtue repulsed, yet knows not to repine,
But shall with unattainted honour shine."—Dean Swift.

Virtus semper eadem. Virtue is always the same. Turville, of Husband's Bosworth.

Virtus semper viridis. Virtue is always verdant. Belmore, e.; Green; France, of Cheshire; Lowry, of Pomeroy House.

Virtus sibi præmium. Virtue is its own reward. Calderwood.

Virtus sine maculâ. Virtue unspotted. Russell.

Virtus sola invicta. Virtue alone is invincible. Eyre.

Virtus sola nobilitas. Virtue is the only nobility. Blake, of Menlo, bt.; Throckmorton, bt.

Virtus sola nobilitat. Virtue alone ennobles. Wallscourt, b.; Henrison.

"Men with superior minds endow'd
May soar above the titled crowd,
Tho' 'tis their humble lot to dwell
In calm retirement's distant cell:
Though neither wealth nor state is given,
They're the nobility of heaven."

Virtus sub cruce crescit ad æthera tendens. Virtue increases under the cross, aspiring unto heaven. Charleville, e.

"——— But virtue blooms
Even on the wreck of life, and mounts the skies."—K. White.

Virtus triumphat. Virtue triumphs. Church.

Virtus tutissima cassis. Virtue is the safest helmet. Finch; Willis, of Halsnead Park.

Virtus ubique. Virtue everywhere. Stevenson; Verst.

Virtus vera nobilitas. Virtue is true nobility. Henville.

Virtus vincit invidiam. Virtue overcometh envy. Cornwallis, e.; Clebborn.

Virtus virtutis præmium. Virtue is its own reward. Mac Moran.

Virtute. By virtue. Cooper, of Gogar, bt.; Church; Dick; Keane.

Virtute acquiritur honos. Honour is acquired by virtue. Richardson; Spence; Richardson, of Aber Hirnant; Richie.

- Virtute ad astra.** *Through virtue to heaven.* Home, of Blackadder; Staines, K.C.B.
- Virtute adeptæ.** *Acquired by virtue.* Paton.
- Virtute cresco.** *I grow by virtue.* Burnet; Forbes; Leask.
- Virtute decoratus.** *Adorned with virtue.* Glasscott.
- Virtute doloque.** *By valour and policy.* Binning.
- Virtute duce.** *With virtue my guide.* Elder, K.C.B.; Shannon; Shand.
- Virtute duce comite fortunâ.** *With valour my leader, and good fortune my companion.* Shand.
- Virtute et constantiâ.** *By valour and constancy.* Auld.
- Virtute et fide.** *By valour and faith.* Oxford, e.; Melbourne, v.; Beauvale, b.; Marriott.
- Virtute et fidelitate.** *By valour and fidelity.* Order of the Golden Lion of Hesse-Cassel; Blaikle; Goodsir.
- Virtute et fortunâ.** *By valour and good fortune.* Andrew.
- Virtute et industriâ.** *By virtue and industry.* Bristol City.
- Virtute et labore.** *By valour and exertion.* Dundonald, e.; Headley, b.; Rig; Rigg; M'Clintock, of Drumcar.
- Virtute et merito.** *By bravery and merit.* Order of Charles III. of Spain.
- Virtute et numine.** *By virtue and providence.* Cloneurry, b.
- Virtute et operâ.** *By virtue and energy.* Fife, e.; Bernie; Duff, of Fetteresso; Binny.
- Virtute et prudentiâ.** *By virtue and prudence.* Hepburn.
- Virtute et robore.** *By virtue and strength.* Pillans.
- Virtute et valore.** *By virtue and valour.* Stamer, bt.
- Virtute et votis.** *By virtue and vows.* Neilson.
- Virtute excerptæ.** *Things obtained by virtue.* Cary, of Torr Abbey and Fallaton.
- Virtute fideque.** *By virtue and faith.* Elibank, b.; M'Murray.
- Virtute gloria parta.** *Glory is obtained by valour.* Napier.
- Virtute, non alitèr.** *By virtue, not otherwise.* Moir.
- Virtute, non astutiâ.** *By courage, not by craft.* Limerick, e.
- Virtute, non ferociâ.** *By courage, not by cruelty.* Forbes.
- Virtute non verbis.** *By valour, not by boasting.* Lansdowne, m.; Fitz-Morris; Petty; Coulthart; Robinson; Sawers.
- Virtute non vi.** *By virtue, not by force.* Chivas; Shivez; Barneby, of Brockhampton; Coppinger, of Barryscourt; Derrick.
- Virtute orta occidunt rarius.** *Things raised from virtue rarely fail.* Aiton.
- Virtute parata.** *Acquired by virtue.* Milville; Whytt.
- Virtute parta.** *Acquired by virtue.* Hallyday; White of Bennochy.
- Virtute parta tuemini.** *Defend what is acquired by valour.* Blackwood; Pepperpell.
- Virtute promoveo.** *I advance by virtue.* Sideserf.
- Virtute quies.** *Repose through valour.* Normanby, m.
- Virtute res parvæ crescunt.** *Small things increase with virtue.* t. of Anstruther.

- Virtute securus.** *Safe by virtue.* Hawarden, v.
- Virtute sibi præmium.** *Let his reward be in virtue.* Fenwick.
- Virtute tutus.** *By virtue safe.* Blair; Marshall.
- Virtute viget.** *He flourishes by virtue.* Keirie; Paton.
- Virtute vincit invidium.** *He conquers envy by virtue.* Mann.
- Virtute viresco.** *I flourish by virtue.* Paterson.
- Virtuti.** *To virtue.* Dick.
- Virtuti beneficentia.** *Kindness to virtue.* Order of the Lion of
Lembourg.
- Virtuti comes invidia.** *Envy is companion to virtue.* Cunning-
hame.
- Virtuti damnosa quies.** *Inactivity is prejudicial to virtue.* Bris-
bane.
- Virtuti fortuna comes.** *Fortune is companion to valour.* Fer-
guson.
- Virtuti fortuna comes.** *Fortune is companion to valour.* Mayne,
of Telfont; Orr; Stewart.
- Virtuti honores soli.** *Honours to virtue alone.* Wrowe Walton, of
Marsden Hall.
- Virtuti in bello.** *To bravery in war.* Order of St. Henry of
Saxony.
- Virtuti inimica quies.** *Inactivity is inimical to virtue.* Forbes.
- Virtuti mœnia cedant.** *Let fortresses yield to valour.* Wilder.
- Virtuti nihil invium.** *Nothing is inaccessible to virtue.* Hillary, bt.
- Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.** *Nothing resists valour and arms.*
Aldborough, e.
- Virtuti, non armis fido.** *I trust to virtue, not to arms.* Wilton, e.;
Egerton, bt.
- Virtutis alimentum honos.** *Honour is the sustenance of virtue.*
Parker, of Petteril Green.
- Virtutis amore.** *Through love of virtue.* Mountnorris, e.; Annes-
ley, e.; Annesley, of Bletchington; Hepheus, of Tregenna.
- Virtutis avorum præmiâ.** *The reward of my ancestors' virtue.*
Templetown, v.
- Virtutis comes invidia.** *Envy is the companion of virtue.* Here-
ford, v.
- Virtutis fortuna comes.** *Fortune is the companion of valour.*
Wellington, d.; Harberton, v.; Clancarty, e, Ashtoun, b.;
Brook; Hughes.
- Virtutis gloria merces.** *Glory is the reward of virtue.* Deuchar;
Lorimer; M'Donagh; M'Donegh; Robertson, of Strowan;
Sandbach, of Woodlands.
- Virtutis in bello præmium.** *The reward of valour in war.*
Stewart, of Allanton House, bt.
- Virtutis laus actio.** *Deeds are the praise of virtue.* Rumbold;
Tansley.
- Virtutis præmium.** *The reward of virtue.* Stewart.
- Virtutis præmium honor.** *Honour is the reward of virtue.* Den-
high, e.; Fielden, of Wilton; Mollington; Feniscowles.

- Virtutis regia merces. *A palace is the reward of virtue.* Skene; Alpin; Mac Gregor; Peter.
- Virtutis robore robor. *Strong in virtue's strength.* Dackcombe; Fielding.
- Vis et fides. *Strength and faith.* Campbell.
- Vis et virtus. *Strength and bravery.* Chisalme.
- Vis fortibus arma. *Strength is arms to the brave.* Cruikshanks.
- Vis unita fortior. *Strength united is the more powerful.* Mount-cashel, e.; Brook, of Mere Hall; Hales; Hosken, of Carines; Flood, of Flood Hall.
- Vis viri fragilis. *Weak is the strength of man.* Lilburne; Ruddiman.
- Vise à la fin. *Look to the end.* Home, bt.; Calder.
- Vitæ via virtus. *Virtue is the way of life.* Portarlington, e.
- Vittoria. Nicholson.
- Vivant dum virent. *They live as long as they are green.* Forrest, bt.
- Vivat veritas. *Let truth endure.* Duncan.
- Vivat rex. *Long live the king.* M'Corgusdell
- Vive Deo ut vivas. *Live to God, that you may live (hereafter.)* Craig, bt.
- Vive en espoir. *Live in hope.* Starr.
- Vive le roy. *Long live the king.* Gairden.
- Vive ut postea vivas. *So live that you may live hereafter.* Johnston, of Johnston, bt.; Frazer.
- "Let us the important *now* employ
And live as those that never die."—Burns.
- Vive ut semper vivas. *So live that you may live for ever.* Hopson.
- Vive ut vivas. *Live that you may live (hereafter.)* Abercromby, b.; Abercromby, bt.; Price, of Spring Grove, bt.; Bathgate; Falconer; M'Kenzie; Hartley, of Bucklebury; Vivian, of Pen-calenick.
- Vivere sat vincere. *To conquer is to live enough.* Sefton, e.; Ventry, b.
- Vivis sperandum. *Where there is life there is hope.* Niven.
- Vivit Leo de Tribu Juda. *The lion of the tribe of Judah lives.* Ethiopia or Abyssinia.
- Vivit post funera virtus. *Virtue survives the grave.* Shannon, e.; Robin, of Grove Hill and Tan y graig.
- Vivitur ingenio. *He lives by skill.* Copen.
- Vivunt dum virent. *They will live as long as they are green.* Forrest, bt.
- Vix ea nostra voco, (Ovid. Metam. xiii, 140.) *I scarce call these things our own* (alluding to the honors of ancestry.) Argyll, d.; Brooke and Warwick, e.; Fountain, of Nerford.
- "The deeds of long descended ancestors
Are but by grace of imputation ours."—Dryden.
- Vixi liber et moriar. *I have lived a freeman, and I will die one.* Ibbetson, bt.

APPENDIX

TO

DICTIONARY OF MOTTOS.

et virtus. *By skill and power.* *Handicraft.*
 ntiâ decus. *There is grace in constancy.* Coppard.

A la vérité. *For truth.* Bremer.
 Addecet honeste vivere. *To live honestly is becoming.* Addison.
 Amicitia sine fraude. *Friendship without deceit.* Allen.
 Amor Dei et proximi summa beatitudo. *The love of God and our
 neighbour is the greatest blessing.* Dobbs.
 Anguis in herbâ. *A Snake in the grass.* Anguish.
 This is the crest as well as a *jeu de mots* on the name.
 Arriverette. *Ye shall attain.* Cameron, bt.
 Aspire, persevere, and indulge not. Adam.
 Audacter et apertè. *Boldly and openly.* Campbell.

B

Be not wanting. Bazille.
 Be steadfast. Carvick.
 Bon accord. *Good fellowship.* Town of Aberdeen.
 But God nought. Peters.
 By the sword. Atkyns.

C

Candide comme la fleur. *Fair as the flower.* Fenton.
 Caritas fructum habet. *Charity hath fruit.* Brunell.
 Cedamus amori. *Let us yield to love.* Blunden.
 Celeritas. *Rapidity.* Becquet.
 Cheris l'espoir. *Cherish hope.* Cherry.

K

CHI—GRI

Chi semina virtu racoglia fama. *Who soweth virtue shall reap fame.* Coore.

Constans et fidelis. *Constant and faithful.* Arnett.

Court no friend, dread no foe. Malloch, Peter.

Cras mihi. *For me to-morrow.* Parbury.

Crede Deo. *Believe in God.* Atkinson.

Cruce spes mea. *In the cross is my hope.* Bird.

D

D'Accomplir Agincourt. *To accomplish Agincourt.* Dalison.

Which the last heir male of the elder branch did, by perishing under the royal banner at Naseby.

Diligenter et fideliter. *Diligently and faithfully.* Allen.

Distantia jungit. *It unites distant things.* Case.

Ditat virtus. *Virtue maketh rich.* Cheap.

Divide et impera. *Divide and rule.* Denison.

Droit à chacun. *To each his right.* Dobede.

Vive Deo ut vivas. *Live to God, that you may live*
~~*God to live*~~

Dum memor ipse mei. *While I am mindful of myself.* Irvine.

E

Eadhon dean agus na caomhain. Peter, of Clanalpine House.

E perseverantiâ honor. *Honour from perseverance.* Davey, of Redruth.

Esto fidelis. *Be thou faithful.* Anbertin.

F

Fato providentia major. *Providence is greater than fate.* Cheney.

Fert palmum, mereat. *He bears the palm, let him excel.* Bates.

Fortes adjuvat ipse Deus. *God himself aideth the brave.* Davenport.

Fortis si jure fortis. *Strong if strong in right.* Stockenström.

Fortitudine et decore. *By courage and grace.* Ballinghall.

Frango dura patientiâ. *By patience I break hard things.* Cooper.

G

Go thou and do likewise. Colston.

God be in my bede. Beedham.

Gripe, Griffin hold fast. Trafford of Trafford.

H

Hinc origo. *Hence our origin.* Balnaves.
Honor virtutem coronat. *Honour crowneth virtue.* Davies, of Hanwell.
Honorat mors. *Death gives honour.* Bragge.
Hope well and love well. Bower.
Humilitate. *By humility.* Carlyle.

I

I force no friend, I fear no foe. Farquharson.
In Canopo ut ad Canopum. *In the Canopus as at Canopus.* Louis.
Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, having gained honour at Canopus, a place at the mouth of the Nile, and afterwards commanding the ship Canopus, thus expressed his determination to fulfil the promise of his former exploit.
Ingenio et viribus. *By skill and power.* Huddleston.
In constantiâ decus. *There is grace in constancy.* Coppard.
In defence. Allardice of Dunottar.
In defence of the distressed. Allardice.
Insignia fortunæ paria. (*Armorial*) *bearings equal to our fortune.* De La Field.
Insolitos docuere nisis. *They have taught us unaccustomed labours.* Babington.
Interna præstant. *Inward things excel.* Arburthnet.
Ipse amicus. *My own friend.* Baron.
Irruptâ copulâ. *The bond unbroken.* Morris, of York.

J

Je pense à qui pense plus. *I think of him who thinks most.* Cleland.
This family also bears the motto
"Non sibi." *Not for himself.*
Je peur mon Dieu. *I fear my God.* Peter.
Je tiendray ma puissance par ma foi. *I will maintain my power by my faith.* Croker, of Lineham.
Je vive en esperance. *I live in hope.* Akers.
Justitiæ tenax. *Tenacious of justice.* Astley.

L

La Liberté. *Liberty.* Accors.
Labor ipse voluptas. *Labour itself is a pleasure.* Lovelace.
Læto aere florent. *They flourish in the pleasant air.* Ayre.
Lighter than air. Ayre.

Lucerna pedibus meis. (*Thy word is*) *a lantern unto my feet.*
Psalm cxix. 105. Mant.

M

Marte et mari faventibus. *Mars and the sea favouring.* Morris, of York.
Mieux être que paraître. *Better be than seem.* Barclay.
Mihi consulit Deus. *God adviseth me.* Bennet.
Monachus salvabor. *A monk I shall be saved.* Monkhouse.
Monte de alt. *Mount upwards.* Atthill.
Mors crucis mea salus. *The death of the cross is my health.* Blount.
Mors potior maculâ. *Death rather than a stain.* Chamberlayn.

N

Ne supra. *No further.* Catsznellage.
Nec abest jugum. *Nor is the yoke wanting.* Hay, of Leith.
A branch of the family of Hay, Earl of Errol, who with his two sons armed with ox yokes, turned the tide of battle. The crest of this branch is an ox's head, and the motto insinuates that the yoke is at hand if needed.
Nec arrego nec dubio. *I neither claim nor doubt.* Assheton.
Nec volenti, nec volanti. *Neither to the willing (to fly) nor to the flying.* Westby, of Thornhill.
Ni diothlaithrighthear seanchus le h-aimsir. *History is not destroyed by time.* Conroy, bt.
Nil desperandum, auspice Deo. *Nothing is to be despaired of, God being leader.* Anderson.
Nil sine labore. *Naught without exertion.* Atkinson.

O

Omnia Providentiæ committe. *Commit all things to Providence.* Devenish.
Optivo cognomine crescit. *He increases by an added surname.* De Hochepped Larpent, bt.

P

Peace and plenty. Barns.
Crest, a wheatsheaf.
Per. *Thorough.* Bindlosse.
Per orbem. *Through the world.* Clay.
Posse, nolle, nobile. *To be able but to be unwilling is noble.* Wingfield, of Tickencote.

PRO—ULT

Pro rege et religione. *For the king and religion.* Boycott.
Providentia Dei conservet. *The providence of God will preserve us.*
Prudentiâ tutus. *Safe in prudence.* Brodigan.

Q

Quid leone fortius. *What is stronger than a lion?* Clayton.
Quis similis tui in fortibus, Domine? *Who is like unto Thee, O Lord, among the mighty ones?* Exodus xv. 6. Goldsmid.
This is the passage borne as motto by the Asmonean family, from the first letters of which in Hebrew the name of Maccabee was formed.
Quod sereris metes. *What thou mayest have sown thou shalt reap.* Bliss.
Quod pudet hoc pigeat. *Let that vex which shames.* Dobyns.
Quod tibi vis fieri facias. *Do as you would be done by.* Philipse.
Quod verum tutum. *What is true is safe.* Devon, e.
Quorsum vivere mori, mori vita. *To live so to die that to die be life.* Blencowe.

R

Rectus in curvo. *Upright in a crooked (path).* Symonds, of Great Ormesby.

S

Sapiens dominabitur astris. *A wise man shall govern the stars.* Comber.
Sic itur in altum. *This is the way to heaven.* Cowan.
Sidus adsit amicum. *Be my propitious star present.* Scott, of Hartington Hall, bt.
Sine labe nota. *A mark without a stain.* M'Kenzie; Crawford.
Sit nomen decus. *May my name be an honour.* Worsley.
So run that ye may obtain. Baker.
Son comfort et liesse. *His comfort and joy.* Town of Doncaster.
Spe posterî temporis. *In hope of the time to come.* Atcherley.
Sperate et virite fortes. *Hope and be strong, ye brave.* Bland.
Stabit conscius æqui. *The man conscious of honesty shall stand.* Charlton.
Sublimia cures. *Thou shalt care for high things.* Bowman.

T

Tendimus. *We proceed.* Craik, of Arbigland.
Timor omnis abesto. *Be hence all fear.* Craigie, of Orkney.

UNI—VUL

Tu meliora spera. *Hope thou better things.* Donkin.
Tutum monstrat iter. *He showeth a safe path.* Cook.

U

Ultra fert animus. *My courage carries me farther.* Durham.
Unitate fortior. *More strong by union.* Beck.
Ut vivas vigila. *Watch that you may live.*

V

Velle bene facere. *To wish to do well.* Curteis.
Vi et armis. *By force of arms.* Armstrong.
Victor mortalis est. *The conqueror must die.* Clare.
Vincit cum legibus arma. *He overcometh arms by the laws.*
Atkyns.
The family has produced more than one famous lawyer.
Vir super hostes. *A man superior to his foes.* Donovan.
Virtus verus honos. *Virtue is true honour.* Burr.
Vitâ et pectore puro. *By a pure life and breast.* Beloe.
Vive revicturus. *Live (as) about to live again.* Vivian.
Vix distat summus ab uno. *The loftiest is scarcely removed from
the lowest.* Whittaker.
Volabo ut requiescam. *I will flee away that I may be at rest.*
Collins.

Ps. 55, v. 6. Crest, a dove.

Vultus in hostem. *My face towards my foe.* Codrington.

CROWNS AND CORONETS.*

THE ROYAL CROWN of **GREAT BRITAIN** is a circle of gold, enriched with pearls and precious stones, and heightened up with four crosses pattée, and four fleurs-de-lis alternately : from these rise four arch-diadems, adorned with pearls, which close under a mound ensigned by a cross pattée.

The **CORONET** of the **PRINCE** of **WALES** has a mound and cross, as the royal diadem, but with only one arch.

For **YOUNGER SONS** and **BROTHERS** of the **BLOOD ROYAL** the Coronet differs from the last, in having neither mound nor arch.

Those of the **NEPHEWS** of the **BLOOD ROYAL** differ from the last, by having strawberry-leaves on the rim, instead of fleurs-de-lis.

Those of the **PRINCESS ROYAL** and **YOUNGER SISTERS** have strawberry-leaves, crosses pattées, and fleurs-de-lis.

A **DUKE'S** differs from all the former, by having strawberry-leaves only, which are represented with five leaves on the rim.

A **MARQUESS'S** differs from that of a duke, by having leaves and pearls intermixed, alternately, of equal height : it is represented with three leaves and two pearls.

An **EARL'S** has the pearls fixed upon spikes much

* For correct Engravings, see "Clarke's Heraldry," Plate 9

higher than the leaves: it is represented with five pearls.

A VISCOUNT'S has pearls set close to each other on the rim: it is represented with seven or nine pearls.

A BARON'S has only four larger pearls close on the rim.

AN EASTERN CROWN is of gold, and was formerly worn by Jewish kings: *see* pl. 96, n. 38.

A NAVAL CROWN is of gold, adorned with heads and sterns of galleys of ancient times: it was usually bestowed on him that first boarded an enemy's ship. Plate 101, No. 33.

A MURAL CROWN is of gold, adorned with battlements, and was given by the Romans to him who first mounted an enemy's breach; whence its designation; *muralis* signifying, in Latin, "relating to a wall." Plate 80, No. 6.

A TRIUMPHAL CROWN, or garland made of laurel, was worn by the first Roman emperors in token of victory, with the sanction of the senate of Rome. The idea, as some affirm, was taken from Apollo's crowning his head with laurel.

A CIVIC CROWN was anciently made of oaken leaves, with acorns, and was given by the Romans to any brave soldier who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen.

AN OBSIDIONAL CROWN was given by the Romans to him who relieved a besieged city or town. It was composed of green leaves, or of grass or herbs gathered on the spot where the enemy had been overthrown or forced to flight. The great Quintus Fabius received this crown

for defending and delivering Rome from the siege of Hannibal.

A CAP OF MAINTENANCE, or DIGNITY, by the French called a *chapeau*, was worn by all the nobility, taking its name of maintenance from a cap which Pope Julius the Second sent, with a sword, to King Henry the Eighth, for his writing a book against Martin Luther, in *maintenance* of the faith.

A

DESCRIPTION OF BEASTS, BIRDS, ETC.

USED AS

ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND CRESTS.

THE ROYAL CREST is an imperial crown, and thereon a lion passant guardant, crowned. A lion's figure is a striking, well-proportioned model of strength, differing from the rhinoceros or overgrown elephant; his look bold, his gait proud, his voice terrible, his face broad, his mouth larger than any animal of its kind, and surrounded with a mane. He has a majestic appearance; and is, for his heroic qualities, used as an emblem of strength, courage, generosity, power, and royalty, and termed the king of beasts.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CREST originated with Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, August 26, 1346, who, leading the vanguard, slew John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, and deplumed his casque or helmet of ostrich-feathers; to which he added the motto "Ich dien," (I serve,) within a coronet of cross pattées and fleurs-de-lis, which have been borne by the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the crown of England, ever since. Plate 83, No. 30.

THE TIGER. Next to the lion is the tiger, an animal not possessed of the good qualities of the lion; being fierce without provocation, and cruel without cause. The chief difference of the tiger from every other animal of the mottled kind is in the shape of the spots on the skin, which run in streaks or bands in the direction of the ribs. The leopard, panther, and the ounce, are all, in a certain degree, marked like this animal, except that the lines are broken by round spots, which cover the whole surface of the skin. The use of the tiger in heraldry is extensive.

THE RHINOCEROS is a native of Africa: his hide is of such a texture, that it will even turn the edge of a sword. He is said frequently to whet his horn against a flint, that he may be ready to defend himself against his enemies. From these qualities, his bulk and strength, we may infer his use in heraldry.

THE WILD BOAR. In countries where these animals abound, the hunting of them by dogs, trained up for the sport, constitutes the chief amusement of the great. When the boar is fatigued, the hunters approach, and he soon falls a victim to their darts and spears. It is one of the principals in heraldry, and may be properly applied as the armorial bearing of a warrior.

THE ELEPHANT is a beast of huge strength, very sagacious, and in height from ten to fifteen feet. The largest are kept for the use of princes and monarchs in the East. He is said to live one or two hundred years. This animal seems capable of affection and gratitude. In carrying of burdens he is equal to five or six horses,

and can support three or four thousand pounds' weight on his back. The elephant is much used in armorial bearings, and may be considered as an appropriate crest for those who have distinguished themselves in feats of arms in the East.

THE BEAR. There are three distinct kinds of this animal; the black bear, the North American bear, and the white bear: they are principally found in cold climates. The bear of the Alps is savage in its nature, and takes up its abode in mountainous precipices: at the beginning of winter it sleeps for several weeks, without any supply of food. It is much used in armory.

THE WOLF. King Edgar is said to have been the first that attempted to rid England of these animals; criminals even being pardoned by producing a stated number of these creatures' tongues. Some centuries after, they increased to such a degree as to become again the object of royal attention; and Edward the First appointed persons to extirpate this obnoxious race. It is one of the principal bearings in armory. Hugh, sur-named Lupus, the first earl of Kent, bore for his crest a wolf's head.

THE CAMELEOPARD is only found in the deserts of Africa. It is singular in shape, has two round horns, and bears resemblance to the camel and deer: its form is slender, and measures between seven and eight feet in height; the hind legs are near a foot and a half shorter than the front; the hair is of a deep brown, beautifully marked with spots of white. It is fond of retirement, and may therefore be deemed an emblem of solitude.

This is only in few instances made use of in heraldry.
Plate 33, No. 3.

THE CAMEL. The Arabians consider this animal a most sacred treasure, without whose help life could not be endured : its milk supplies them with nourishment ; its flesh with food ; its hair, which is regularly shed once a year, provides them with clothing ; its strength enables them to transport their merchandise. They are accustomed, when young, to have their legs bent under them to receive their burdens. When they travel through the dreary plain, parched by excessive heat, they will eat the driest food : and the stomach having a reservoir to contain a quantity of water, it will go several days without a fresh supply. They are tractable and useful, and easily become subservient.

THE IBEX is a native of the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Grecian mountains, where they abound in defiance of their hunters : it resembles a goat, but the horns are much larger, bent backwards, and full of knots, one of which is added every year. Plate 22, No. 27.

THE GOAT is calculated for a life of liberty more than confinement : its delight is in climbing high rocks and precipices ; and as it undertakes the most dangerous enterprises, it may appropriately be applied in armory.

THE BUFFALO inhabits many parts of India, and is very fierce : it is with some difficulty that travellers escape its pursuit, and many are gored to death. This and the bull are much used in armory.

THE HOLY LAMB is depicted with a staff and ban-

ner, with a glory over the head, as an emblem of faith : this, with the ram and lamb, are all used in armory. The lamb may be properly applied as an emblem of virtue and innocence.

THE HARE, RABBIT, AND SQUIRREL, in many particulars resemble each other. From the timidity of these animals, they can only be applied in heraldry to those who require peace and solitude.

THE OTTER. This amphibious animal is peculiar in catching fish : its use in heraldry may be well applied to those whose pursuits are in the north part of America.

THE BEAVER has a peculiarly soft downy skin, which is used for garments. The industry and perseverance of this animal may have originated its use in armory.

DEER. These peaceable, harmless creatures would probably be adopted in heraldry, were it only for the extreme elegance of their appearance.

THE STAG is one of those innocent, peaceable animals, calculated to embellish the forest, and for the amusement of man. In the reign of William Rufus and Henry the First, the life of the stag was thought so estimable, that the same criminality was attached to their destruction, as of one of the human race. This beast is possessed of two excellent qualities : the one, exceeding quickness of hearing, for which reason it is an emblem of one of the five senses ; the other for swiftness, by which it may avoid danger. Hence it became one of the principals in armorial bearings.

THE HORSE. The horse is one of the most beautiful and useful animals of the creation : of all beasts he is

the most noble and beneficial to man in peace or war ; being eminent in battle, fleet, proud, spirited, and strong. The Arabian treats his horse as he would his friend ; neither whip nor spur is ever used but in time of need. The qualities of this animal fully account for its adoption as one of the principal bearings in heraldry.

The Pegasus, a winged horse, is represented as the emblem of swiftness, and is frequently used by the heralds in that sense : in various other cases it is much made use of in heraldry.

THE CENTAUR is an imaginary creature, representing half a man and half a horse. Historians relate that the first man seen on horseback was taken for that monster, which so terrified the enemy that they took flight : it is the representation of one of the twelve celestial figures of the zodiac ; and was borne by King Stephen of England, in consequence of his entering this kingdom and gaining a victory when the sun was in that sign. Its use in armor is generally applied to those who are eminent in the field.

THE UNICORN is generally supposed to be a fictitious animal, representing the body of a horse, the tail of a lion, and the hoofs of a stag, with a twisted horn that grows from the front of the head. There is a fish called a unicorn or narwhale, which probably gave rise to the history of the unicorn, which Pliny has described as resembling a horse, with a horn fixed in the front of the head. Historians relate, that this beast was famous for virtue and strength, and that his horn was supposed to be the most powerful antidote against poison. It im-

plies the virtue of the mind and the strength of the body, and is much made use of in heraldry.

THE ASS, from the ill treatment it meets with, and from the slavery it endures, may be properly termed the representation of patience. Our blessed Saviour, being of patience and humility, rode on the ass to show his patience by suffering for us. Its use in armory is well applied for pious, good, and virtuous men.

THE GRIFFIN. This chimerical creature is half an eagle and half a lion : it is said that when he attains his full growth he will never be taken alive ; hence he is a fit representation of a valiant hero, who rather than yield to his enemy, exposes himself to the worst of dangers. It is one of the principal bearings in heraldry.

THE CAT is considered, though domesticated, as possessed of ingratitude ; in its friendship so uncertain, and so vicious in its nature, that it is only calculated for destroying the obnoxious race of rats. In heraldry it should be represented front-faced.

THE DRAGON and **WYVERN**, imaginary monsters, are represented as strong and fierce animals, and may be deemed the emblems of viciousness and envy. In armory they are properly applied to tyranny, or the overthrow of a vicious enemy.

THE HYDRA, a fabulous creature, is represented as a dragon with seven heads. Only in two or three instances, it is used as an armorial bearing.

A HERALDIC TIGER. This imaginary creature was composed by the heralds in ancient times, and is represented in its body similar to a wolf ; with a spike at

the end of the nose, a knotted mane, and a lion's tail. Plate 22, No. 3.

THE REINDEER is principally found in Lapland and Russia, resembles the stag, and is much used in travelling: its horns are large, having two smaller ones, or antlers, growing from the forehead.

THE GREYHOUND. It would be unnecessary to name the qualities of this animal; they are intended to denote swiftness, vigilance, and fidelity. The talbot, the spaniel, the hound, are also all used in heraldry.

THE FOX, so famous for his cunning, to avoid his pursuers secures himself in the earth: in the time of distress he contrives to make a kennel at the edge of a wood, yet as near as possible to a neighbouring cottage, that he may hear the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of the hens, to which he is an inveterate foe. Its application in heraldry would denote superior sagacity or wisdom.

THE HEDGEHOG, which sleeps through the winter season, and remains a long time without food, may be considered the emblem of frugality; but it is not so much used in heraldry as many other emblems.

THE COCKATRICE. This monster, partaking of the fowl in its wings, and serpent in its tail, is of that nature that its look or breath is said to be deadly poison. It was much used in armory among the ancients, as being terrific to their enemies.

AN EAGLE DISPLAYED, WITH TWO HEADS. Historians state, that the day Alexander the Great was born there sat upon the house of his father two eagles. After

that time it was adopted as the armorial ensign of Russia and Germany, to denote a double empire of Europe and Asia : it is represented as one eagle with two heads (termed a spread eagle,) supposed to look two different ways, the east and the west.

THE EAGLE. As the lion is represented as the king of beasts, so is the eagle deemed a king among birds. It is said that the female exposes her young ones against the beams of the sun, and such of them as cannot look at the brightness are cast out.

William Rufus, King of England, gave for a device an eagle looking against the sun. From this we may infer its use in heraldry.

In the first ages of the French monarchy, the emblematic distinction between the nobleman and the vassal was, that the former always carried a hawk upon his head : afterwards the eagle became the emblem of hereditary greatness ; but this noble bird was claimed by the military heroes, as better adapted to designate the glories of the field than the repose of an unagitated career.

THE PHOENIX, an imaginary bird, is represented to be as large as the eagle : it is said there is never but one existing at a time, which, according to fabulous writers, lives 500 years ; and when her end approaches, she makes a nest, which taking fire by the heat of the sun, she is destroyed, and out of the ashes arises another phoenix. It was often used by the ancients as figurative of the resurrection. It is much used in heraldry, and borne by many families in the United Kingdom.

THE FALCON was first introduced into heraldry in

Germany, as the principal amusement of our ancestors. In falconry, a man of rank was rarely seen out without his hawk : so much was it considered a mark of distinction, that the nobleman was frequently drawn with his favourite hawk upon his hand. A falcon proper is represented with a bell tied to each leg.

THE HAWK'S BELL is also of great antiquity, being worn by the Hebrew high-priests, on the skirts of their upper garments, in divine worship.

THE LURE, with a line and ring ; an instrument used by falconers to deceive their hawks, by casting it up in the air like a fowl they were to pursue.

THE PELICAN feeding her young, is represented as an emblem of our Saviour, and adorned the altars of many churches of the Egyptians. It is one of the ancient bearings in heraldry.

THE SWAN is principally calculated for pleasure-grounds and gardens belonging to great personages, which are intersected by rivers or canals.

There is not a more beautiful figure in all nature than a swan gliding along the stream, " with arched neck between its wings mantling ;" and to this its use in heraldry is most probably to be attributed. These birds were in such esteem in the reign of Edward the Fourth, that he made it imprisonment to touch their eggs ; and no one was suffered to keep them unless his annual income amounted to five marks.

THE OSTRICH. This gigantic creature, which is the largest bird in the creation, is often represented holding a horse-shoe or key, or any article made of iron : it has

a voracious appetite, and its stomach will digest the hardest substances. From its extraordinary stature, striking peculiarities, and valuable plumes, this bird is much used in heraldry.

THE RAVEN was the ensign of the Danes when they invaded England. The Romans also held the raven in high estimation. It is said to live much longer than the human species, having been known to live one hundred years. The rook and crow are equally used in armory.

THE CORNISH CHOUGH is much used in armory, and may be termed the king of crows. Excepting the beak and legs, which are of a reddish yellow, it is as black as a raven, but of a very different disposition, for, instead of injuring others, it seems to act as a sentinel to the whole feathered creation. Its use is very properly applied in heraldry.

THE OWL, the favourite bird of Minerva, was borne by the Athenians as their armorial ensign: possessing the advantage of seeing in the dark, it intimates that true wisdom never sleeps, and is the emblem of prudence, vigilance, and watchfulness.

THE MARTLET was borne by those who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Turks and Saracens: it is what we now call the martin, a bird of passage, frequently to be seen under the cornices of houses, from whence, by the support of the wings, it is able to take flight. Should it pitch upon the level, from the wings being long and legs short, it would not be able to rise. It is an appropriate mark of distinction for young sons, suggesting to them the means of gaining

wealth and honour. It is used in armory in all parts of Europe.

THE COCK is esteemed for his unrestrained courage and perseverance. When victor, he crows in testimony of conquest. He is brave and vigilant, and rather than yield to his adversary, frequently fights until he drops dead. Being the herald of the day, and the sentinel of the night, he may be properly termed the emblem of watchfulness and wisdom. Its use in armory is well applied to heroes in the field, as well as able men in the senate.

THE PEACOCK. When this bird appears with his tail expanded, he struts about with majestic ostentation. In form completely elegant, with its feathers diversified by brilliant tints and shades, it is principally kept at gentlemen's country seats for beauty and ornament. The first of this species was brought from the East Indies, and it is borne in heraldry by many distinguished families. The beauty of the bird, no doubt, suggested its adoption as an armorial emblem.

THE PHEASANT was originally brought into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, a river in Asia, from whence it takes its name. Next to the peacock, this is the most beautiful of birds. It is said, when Cræsus, King of Lydia, was seated on his throne, adorned with royal magnificence, he asked Solon, if he ever beheld any thing so fine and beautiful. The Greek philosopher, nowise moved by the pomp and pageantry around him, replied, that after having seen the beautiful plum-

age of the pheasant, no other finery would astonish his sight.

THE DOVE, or TURTLE-DOVE, whose eye is of a yellow tint, surrounded with a circle of bright crimson, has, for ages past, been the theme of poets : it is noted for its kind disposition and chastity. Its attachment to its mate is such, that if a pair are put into a cage, and one dies, the other soon pines away with grief. Having been the bird which God selected out of Noah's ark as a messenger, to which it returned with an olive-branch in its mouth to denote that the waters had abated upon the earth, it is very generally used as a crest.

THE SPHINX. A statue much esteemed among the Egyptians, representing a chimerical beast, with the face and breast of a woman, and in the body like a lion. This emblem was borne by the English regiments engaged in that enterprise, in which, after encountering the tedious difficulties of landing in the face of the French army, in the bay of Aboukir, they covered themselves with glory at the battle of Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 8th of March, 1801, and where, in the moment of victory, their brave general, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was mortally wounded.

HARPY. This fabulous monster is a bird with a virgin's face, neck, and breast, and the body of a vulture, a lion, or a dragon ; from whence we may infer its use in armory.

THE COLOSSUS was a statue of an enormous gigantic size. The most eminent of this kind was the colossus of Rhodes, one of the wonders of the world, a brazen sta-

statue of Apollo, so high, that ships passed in full sail betwixt its legs. It was the workmanship of Chares, a disciple of Lysippus, who spent twelve years in making it : it was at length overturned by an earthquake, after having stood 85 years. Its height was 105 feet. Some critics are of opinion that the colossus of Rhodes gave its name to the people amongst whom it stood. Hence they suppose that the Colossians in Scripture, to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle, are in reality the inhabitants of Rhodes. When the Saracens became possessed of the island, A.D. 672, the statue was found prostrate on the ground : they sold it to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with brass, 720,000 lbs. weight. There is only one crest of this description, and this is borne by a family of the name of Rodd.

THE MONKEY. This animal, so nearly resembling the human species, is so well known as to require no description of its cunning, sagacity, arts, and tricks. It is but seldom used in armory.

THE BAT resembles, in some measure, both bird and beast ; it is doubted which it partakes most of : her wings, flying, resemble those of the bird, and her body is like that of the mouse. She brings forth her young, and suckles them with her teats. There are only a few families that bear this emblem.

THE SALAMANDER was described by the ancients as bred by fire and existing in flames ; an element which must inevitably prove the destruction of life. This fabulous assertion gave rise to its use in heraldry.

THE CATHERINE-WHEEL derives its name from the

circumstance of the virgin St. Catherine's limbs being torn to pieces by its iron teeth. This punishment, in the primitive age of the church, was frequently endured, even by children, for the profession of their faith ; which brought its use into armory.

GALLS OR CHEVAL-TRAPS were small sharp iron instruments, thrown by the ancients in the way of horses, to wound their feet, and so contrived that one point was always upwards.

THE BATTLE OR POLE-AXE, made to cut and thrust at once, was much used by the ancients.

PHEON signifies the iron head of an arrow.

PORTCULLIS. This instrument, which is plated with iron, and pointed at bottom, is placed over the entrances of castles and citadels, to be let down or drawn up at pleasure. In heraldry it is considered as an emblem of valour.

SCALING-LADDERS, composed of ropes, &c. are used by soldiers to ascend the walls of towns and fortified places.

BATTERING-RAM. This instrument, a long beam, having at one end an iron head of the shape of a ram's, from whence it takes its name, was hung by chains, and swung backwards and forwards by several men, in beating down the walls of towns, cities, and fortified places, until they made a breach therein. This is of very ancient date, and was made use of before cannon was invented. But few bearings of this kind are found in armory.

BEACONS. Great stacks of wood were used as beacons

until the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, when he ordered pitch-pans to be placed on the tops of places built for the purpose, which were set on fire upon the invasion of an enemy, and alarmed the whole country. They were called beacons, from the Saxon *becnian*, to beckon, or call together. At that time every county in England had one.

THE BUGLE-HORN was formerly used principally by those who attended tournaments: hence it is, from its antiquity, much used in heraldry.

THE RING is well known as the emblem of fidelity. In ancient times it was greatly valued, and Joseph was highly honoured by one given him by Pharaoh. The Romans wore it in token of knighthood, and it is still used at coronations and other ceremonies.

THE CHESS-ROOK is used in the game of chess, which was devised in the year of Christ 614, and took its name from standing on the utmost corner of the board, as a frontier castle for the defence of the rest.

THE TORTOISE is a long-lived animal, and cannot be destroyed without some difficulty. It has been known to live a hundred and twenty years, and its shell is invulnerable to every attack of the most formidable foe. This may imply its proper use in armory.

THE DOLPHIN is styled the king of fish: its figure is erroneously described in being represented curved. This error is supposed to proceed from the observation of mariners when the dolphin leaps out of the water; it is by them considered ominous, as antecedent to a storm.

THE ESCALLOP-SHELL, attached to hoods and hats, was

the pilgrims' ensign in their expeditions to holy places ; and became such distinguishing insignia, that Pope Alexander IV. allowed it to none but who were truly noble : but being afterwards put into the collar of the order of St. Michael, it was introduced also into armory.

THE SNAIL. Though the snail moves along slowly, she ascends the highest places by indefatigable progression and caution, and may be deemed the emblem of deliberation, investigation, and perseverance.

THE ROSE. The red rose was the ancient bearing of the house of Lancaster, as was the white rose of the house of York : they were adopted by John of Lancaster, and Edward his brother, in 1385 ; and in 1486, the two houses being united by King Henry the Seventh, the male heir of the house of Lancaster marrying Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and heiress to King Edward IV., of the house of York, the two roses then became united into one. The rose, thistle, and shamrock, are now blended, as the principal bearings of our gracious sovereign.

The rose represents the emblem of England.

The thistle, the emblem of Scotland.

The shamrock, the emblem of Ireland.

THE THISTLE is a prickly weed, and grows wild in Scotland and all mountainous countries. It was introduced in the year 1706 in the royal arms of England.

THE TREFOIL, or **SHAMROCK**, a three-leaved grass, peculiar to Ireland, was introduced in the year 1801. The rose, the thistle, and the shamrock are blended with each other in one stem, in honour of the union of the three countries.

FLEUR-DE-LIS. This flower is supposed to be a kind of lily ; but it differs much from the lily of the garden, in having only three leaves. Louis the First, King of France, adopted three fleurs-de-lis for his arms, on account of its sounding like his name.

THE LILY. This beautiful flower is properly represented as the emblem of purity. In the year 1400, Ferdinand of Arragon instituted an order of knighthood under its name.

LAUREL. The Romans used to make their garlands of triumph of the leaves of this plant

WHEAT-STALK. This and other kinds of corn are usually bound up in sheaves, called by the heralds *garbs*, which figuratively represent plenty.

THE OAK is said to represent antiquity, strength, and long life.

THE OLIVE is emblematical of peace, concord, and obedience.

THE PALM is the emblem of victory and justice, as the cypress and pine are deemed the emblems of death and oblivion : when once lopped or cut off, they will never sprout again.

OSTRICH FEATHERS. A plume of feathers, argent, was borne by King Stephen of England, with the motto, " No force alters their fashion ;" alluding to the fall of the feather, which cannot be shaken into disorder by the wind.

BEEES are the emblem of industry ; they indicate that a man by industry may arrive at the greatest eminence.

FIRE, in heraldry, is an emblem of ardent courage and perseverance.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USED IN THE

BLAZONRY OF CRESTS.

- ACORNED**, when an oak-tree branch or slip is represented with acorns on it, it is said to be *acorned* or *fructed*.
- Addorsed, Adossed, or Adossée**, when any two animals, birds, fish, &c., are placed back to back.
- Affrontée**, when a head is represented as full-faced; it is often used in the same sense as *Gardant*.
- A-la-cuisse**, French for "at the thigh;" as "erased a-la-cuisse," erased at the thigh.
- Allerion**, an eagle or eaglet displayed, without beak or feet.
- Ambulant**, walking.
- Annulet**, (Lat. *annulus*.) a ring.
- Antelope**, a well-known animal of the deer kind.
- Antelope, Heraldic**, a fictitious animal, the body resembling that of the stag, with the tail of a unicorn, a tusk issuing from the tip of the nose, a row of tufts down the back part of the neck, and on his tail, chest, and thighs.
- Apaume, Apaumée**, a hand opened so as to afford a front view of the palm.
- Argent**, silver, or white colour.
- Armed**, when the horns, claws, teeth, of any beast, or the beak or talons of any bird, are represented of a colour different from the creature itself, it is said to be armed of that colour.
- Assurgent**, rising out of the sea; as, a sea-horse assurgent.
- Astroid**, a small star.
- Astrolabe**, an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars.
- Attired**, signifies horned; it is used in speaking of the horns of stags, &c., only.

Attires, the horns of a stag.

Auré, the same as *guttée d'or*, dropped with gold.

Aylet, the sea-swallow, or Cornish chough.

Azure, blue.

B.

Band, the fillet, or bandage, by which a garb is bound, or arrows, &c., strapped together.

Banded, bound with a band.

Bar, a diminutive of the fess; which *see*.

Bar-gemelle, a double-bar, or twin bars placed near and parallel to each other.

Barbed-arrow, an arrow whose head is pointed and jagged.

Barbed-horse, or a horse barbed at all points, is a war-horse completely accoutred.

Barbed, the five petals or green leaves which appear on the outside of a full blown rose are called the barbs.

Barnacle, a large water-fowl, somewhat resembling a goose.

Barrulet, a small bar; it is a diminutive of the bar, being one-fourth of it.

Barruly, a term sometimes used to express a division into several equal parts barwise.

Barry, signifies divided transversely into several equal parts of two or more tinctures; the number of divisions and the tinctures are always specified, as "barry of *four*, or and azure."

Barry-bendy, is when the partition-lines barwise are crossed by others bendwise.

Barry-paly, is when the partition-lines barwise are crossed by others in pale, or erect.

Barry-pily, is when the division is made by piles barwise.

Basilisk, an imaginary animal, represented like a wyvern, with a dragon's head at the extremity of its tail. *See* pl. 23, n. 23.

Baton, a staff or truncheon.

Battle-axe, an ancient warlike weapon.

Battled, in form of a battlement.

Battled-embattled, is one battlement upon another.

Battlement, the upper works of a castle or tower.

Beacon, a fire-beacon, used as a signal.

Beak, the bill of a bird—those of birds of prey are termed *arms*.

Belled, is when a hawk or falcon has bells attached to its feet.

Bend, one of the nine ordinaries; it occupies one-third part of the field or crest, and is drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

Bend (*per*), *see* **Per Bend**.

Bendlet, a diminutive of the bend, being one-half of its breadth.

Bendwise, placed obliquely, or on a *bend*.

Bendy, divided into an equal number of pieces in a slanting direction from dexter to sinister.

Bezant, a round piece of flat metal, representing money, said to be that of Byzantium or Constantinople; they are always either or, or argent; when the last, they are frequently termed *plates*.

Bezantée, strewn with bezants.

Billets, figures of an oblong square form, by some supposed to represent bricks, by others, letters or folded papers.

Billetée, *Billettée*, strewn with billets.

Bird-bolt, a small arrow with a blunt head.

Bladed, a term used when the stalk or blade of grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit, thus: an ear of wheat, or, *bladed vert*.

Blood-hound, a dog not unlike the talbot, generally drawn on the scent.

Bolt-in-tun, a bird-bolt pierced through a tun.

Boltant, or bolting, springing forward: a term applied to hares or rabbits.

Brigandine, a jacket, or coat of mail.

Bristled, used to denote the hair on the neck and back of a boar.

Broad-arrow, differs from the pheon, by having the insides of its barbs plain.

Buckles are borne of various forms in Scotland. In England they are made round, the tongue plying upon the circle or ring.

Burganet, a steel cap, formerly worn by foot soldiers in battle.

Bust, the head to the breast.

Bustard, a kind of small hawk.

C.

Cabossed, the head of an animal full-faced, cut off close behind the ears, so that no part of the neck is visible.

Caduceus, Mercury's rod or wand; a slender staff, winged, and having two snakes entwined around it, their heads meeting at the top, and their tails in base.

Caltrap. *See* **Galtrap**.

Cannets, ducks without beaks or feet; they differ from the *martlet*, by having larger and more curvating necks, and from the *allerion*, by having their heads in profile.

- Cap of Maintenance**, is of crimson velvet turned up with ermine,—same as **Chapeau**.
- Caparisoned**, applied to a horse when completely armed for the field.
- Casque**, a helmet.
- Catherine-wheel**, so called from its resemblance to the wheel on which St. Catherine suffered.
- Centaur**, a fabulous beast, half man, half horse, same as **Sagittarius**.
- Chapeau**, a Duke's hat. *See* **Cap of Maintenance**.
- Chaplet**, a garland or wreath of laurel, oak, &c.
- Chaplet of Roses**, is always composed of only four roses, the other part being leaves.
- Checky**, **Chequy**, a term used when a crest is divided into squares of different colours or tinctures.
- Chevalier**, a knight armed at all points, and mounted on a horse completely caparisoned.
- Cheveron**, **Chevron**, a twofold line pyramidal, resembling two rafters of a house meeting at top.
- Cheveron**, (per) *See* **Per Cheveron**.
- Cinqufoil**, a five-leaved grass, generally represented as issuing from a ball or point in the centre.
- Civic-crown**, among the Romans, was a garland made of oak-leaves and acorns, or of ground oak, and given as a reward to such as had saved a citizen's life in battle, or rescued him after being taken prisoner.
- Clenched**, a term applied to denote the hand being closed.
- Close**, when a bird has its wings not extended, but close to its side, it is said to be *close*.
- Cockatrice**, differs from the *wyvern*, by being combed, watted, and spurred, like the *dunghill cock*.
- Combatant**, fighting, two lions fronting each other and apparently fighting, are termed *combatant*.
- Complement**, applied to the moon to denote her being full.
- Compony**, **Componeé**. *See* **Gobony**.
- Confrontée**, facing or fronting each other.
- Conjoined**, linked together.
- Coot**, a small water-fowl.
- Corbie**, the Heraldic name for a raven.
- Cornish Clough**, a bird well known in Cornwall; its body is black, its legs and beak red.
- Coronet**, when not otherwise described, is understood to be a Ducal one, and should properly have only three leaves seen.
- Coronet**, (Eastern, or Antique.) *See* pl. 96, n. 38.
- Coronet**, (Mural) composed of **Embattlements**.
- Coronet**, (Naval) is composed of a circle, chased, on the edge four masts of a ship, each bearing a topsail, and as

- many sterns of vessels, placed alternately, *see* pl. 101, n. 33.
- Coronet, (Palisado) is composed of a circle, with pointed pales or palisados, *see* pl. 41, n. 31.
- Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty, generally filled with fruits, corn, &c.
- Couchant, couching or lying down; an animal *couchant* must have his head upright, to distinguish him from *dormant*, or sleeping.
- Coulter, the knife of a plough.
- Couped, Coupeé, any thing cut clean and evenly off, used in opposition to Erased.
- Counterchanged, is when there is a mutual changing of the colours.
- Courant, running, applied to an animal so represented.
- Couteau, a cutlas or sword.
- Crenellé, same as embattled.
- Crested, used in speaking of the comb of a cock.
- Crescent, a half moon; the horns turned upwards, unless otherwise expressed.
- Crined, haired; when the hair is of a colour different from that of the body, it is said to be *crined* of such a colour.
- Cross-Availane, so called from its resembling four filberts, or hazel-nuts, stalk to stalk.
- Cross-Calvary, takes its name from the resemblance it bears to the Cross on which our Saviour suffered; *see* pl. 92, n. 3., it is commonly represented on three grieves, or steps.
- Cross Croslet, has its extremities ending in little crosses, *see* pl. 99, n. 14.
- Cross Croslet, Fitché, or Fitched, is when the under part of the cross is sharpened to a point, *see* pl. 89, n. 21.
- Cross flory, or fleury, is a cross, the ends of which terminate like a fleur-de-lis, *see* pl. 94, n. 13.
- Cross formée, or pattée, has the extremities spreading like dovetails, *see* pl. 87, n. 5.
- Cross formée, or pattée, fitched, *see* pl. 98, n. 29.
- Cross moline, a cross in shape, like that of a mill-rind, but not perforated.
- Crossways, when the position of figures is in form of a cross.
- Crusuly, powdered with crosses.
- Cupola, the dome of a building, resembling a cup inverted.

D.

- Dancetté or Dancettée, when the teeth of a line, drawn zig-zag, are large and wide.
- Decrescent, a crescent or half moon looking to the sinister.
- Demi, signifies one-half, as demi-lion, &c.

Dexter, the right-hand side.

Displayed, used to express the position of the wings of birds when they are expanded.

Dormant, sleeping, a term used for any animal lying down and sleeping with its head on its fore paws.

Dragon, a fabulous animal, differing from the Wyvern by having four feet.

Double Queued, having two tails.

E.

Eared, when the ears of an animal are of a different tincture from the body, it is said to be *eared* of such a tincture.

Embattled, resembling the battlements of a wall.

Embowed, bent, is applied to an arm from the shoulder bent at the elbow,

Embrued, dipt in blood; a term applied to any weapon that is bloody.

Endorsed, placed back to back.

Enfiled, when the head of a man or beast, or any other charge is fixed on the blade of a sword, or when a ducal coronet surrounds the middle of a bearing, it is said to be enfiled with it.

Engrailed, composed of little semicircular indents.

Ensigned, if used when one bearing is placed above, or as if resting upon another. *See* an *etoile* ensigned with a heart, pl. 88, n. 3.

Erased, torn off roughly.

Ermine, a white fur interspersed with black spots; derived from the skin of an animal so called.

Ermines, a black fur interspersed with white spots.

Erminois, a ground, *or*, powdered *sable*.

Escalop, or *Escallop* shell; the shell of the scallop, or escallop-fish.

Escarbuncle, a gem, or precious stone. Drawn in heraldry as on the chapeau, pl. 97, n. 30.

Escroll, a scroll or slip, on which mottos are occasionally placed.

Escutcheon, means the shield used in war, on which arms were originally borne.

Etoile, a star with six waved rays or points, unless otherwise expressed.

Etoile of eight points, has four points waved, and four straight; those of sixteen points, eight waved and eight straight.

M

F.

Falchion, a sort of broad-sword.

Falcon, a large species of hawk.

Feathers, (plume of) is always understood to be ostrich-feathers.

Fer de Moline, a mill-rind.

Fess, two horizontal lines containing a space nearly equal to one-third part of the escutcheon.

Fessways, fesswise, or in fess, any thing lying flat or placed in a horizontal direction.

Fichée, Fiched, pointed, sharpened to a point.

Flamant, or Flammant, in flames, flaming.

Fleury, Flory, a name given to any bearing, the end or ends of which terminate in a fleur-de-lis.

Flotant, a term used to express any thing floating in the air, as a *banner flotant*.

Formé, same as Patée,

Fret, a, consists of six pieces, viz. two long ones in saltier, extending to the extremity of the field, and four in the centre, forming a masle interlaced by those in saltier.

Fretty, is when the *fret* consists of eight, ten, or more pieces crossing each other.

Fructed, a term used to imply a tree bearing its fruit ; as an oak-tree fructed.

G.

Galtrap, or Caltrap, an iron instrument formerly used in war, to gall and wound horses' feet ; it consists of four points, so placed, that whichever way it lies on the ground, one point will be always erect, and thereby prevent the enemy's cavalry from following the army on retreat.

Gamb, the leg of an animal from the knee joint.

Garb, a sheaf of corn.

Gardant, full-faced, looking straight forward.

Gauntlet, a steel glove.

Gaze, at, the hart, stag, buck, or hind, looking *Affrontée*, or full faced, is said to be standing at *gaze*.

Golden fleece, the skin of a ram stuffed and suspended by a collar round his middle.

Golpes, roundles of a purple colour.

Gobony, divided into squares by different colours ; same as Compony.

Gorged, placed round the throat ; a term used to signify a beast's having a collar, coronet, &c. so placed.

Gos-hawk, a particular species of hawk used in falconry.

Grieces, steps or degrees on which crosses are generally fixed ; small steps at the foot of a cross.

Griffin, an imaginary animal, one half an eagle, and the other half a lion, devised in order to express strength and swiftness combined.

Gules, red.

Gutté, **Guttée**, dropped, or sprinkled over, with.

Gutté-de-l'-Eau, sprinkled with water.

Gutté-de-Larmes, sprinkled with tears.

Gutté-de-Poix, sprinkled with pitch.

Gutté-de-Sang, sprinkled with blood.

Gutté-d'or, spotted with gold.

H.

Harpy, an imaginary figure, composed of the head and breasts of a woman, fixed to the body of a vulture.

Haurient, a term describing a fish in an upright posture

Hawk's lure, a decoy used by falconers.

Hind, the female stag.

Hurts, a name given by English Heralds to azure roundles.

Hydra, a fabulous creature, resembling a dragon with seven heads.

I. J.

Jamb, or **gamb**, the leg of an animal ; it is seldom applied to any animal but the lion.

Ibex, an imaginary animal, resembling the heraldic antelope, but having two straight horns projecting from the forehead, edged like a saw.

Jellop, the comb of a cock, cockatrice, &c.

Jessant, shooting forth as vegetables do.

Jessant-de-lis, implies a fleur-de-lis shooting or put through any charge.

Jesses, leather thongs, used to tie the bells on to the legs of hawks.

Imbattled. *See* Embattled and Crenellé.

In Bend. *See* Bendwise.

Increscent, the moon in her increase, looking to the right on the wreath.

Indented, toothed like a saw.

Indorsed, **Indorsée**, placed back to back, or, sometimes, placed on the back.

In Fess, in a horizontal position.

Ingrailed, scalloped on the edges.

In Orle, forming nearly a circle.

In Pale, placed upright.

Inverted, turned upside down.
 Issuant, rising or issuing out of.

L.

Label, a figure of three points, usually added to distinguish the first son of a family ; also the ribbons that hang down from a mitre or coronet.
 Langued, tongued, a term used to express the tongues of beasts and birds, when borne of a different colour from the animal itself.
 Leashed, lined ; applied to the cord attached to the collar of a dog.
 Lodged, a term used for the buck, hart, hind, &c., when at rest, and lying on the ground ; beasts of chase are said to be lodged ; beasts of prey to be couchant.
 Lozenge, a figure resembling the diamond on cards.
 Lozengée, Lozengy, covered with lozenges.
 Lucy, the pike fish.
 Lure. *See* Hawk's Lure.
 Lure, En, wings conjoined with their points turned downward, are said to be *en lure*.
 Lymphad, a kind of galley or ship.

M.

Mace, a club used in war.
 Maned, when the mane of an animal differs in colour from the body, it is said to be *maned* of that colour.
 Martlet, a small bird, without feet, intended to represent the martin.
 Mascle, a heraldic figure, in form resembling a lozenge perforated. *See* pl. 103, n. 14.
 Masoned, divided like the stones of a building.
 Maunch, Manch, an old-fashioned sleeve, with long hangers to it. *See* pl. 93, n. 17.
 Membered, when the legs of a bird differ in colour from the body, they are said to be *membered* of that particular colour.
 Mermaid, half a woman, half a fish, generally represented with a comb in the one hand, and a mirror in the other.
 Merman. *See* Triton.
 Mill-rind, the iron in the centre of the millstone, within which the axle is fixed.
 Morion, a steel cap or helmet, anciently worn by foot-soldiers.
 Mound, a name given to a ball or globe, which forms part of the regalia of a sovereign.

Mount, a small rising, or piece of ground, on which crests are frequently represented as standing.

Mullet, by British heralds supposed to resemble a star, by French, a spur-rowel.

Mural, (relating to a wall,) a term applied to a particular sort of coronet, the rim of which resembles battlements ; it was anciently given to the man who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city, or entered by a breach.

Muzzled, the mouth banded, or tied up.

N.

Naiant, swimming.

Nowed, knotted, tied in knots.

O.

Ogresses, roundles of a sable colour.

Or, yellow or gold colour.

Orle, a term used to express two branches encompassing any bearing. *See* two branches in orle, pl. 100, n. 16.

P.

Pale, per, divided from top to bottom, by two lines, into three equal parts. *In Pale* signifies upright, erect.

Palisado-Coronet is composed of eight upright palisades fixed to the circle or rim.

Paly, divided into an equal number of pieces by perpendicular lines.

Party-per-pale, same as *Per Pale*.

Paschal-Lamb, or *Holy Lamb*, is represented passant, carrying a banner, generally charged with a cross.

Passant, passing ; applied to animals in a walking position.

Passion-Cross, same as *Cross Calvary*.

Passion-Nail, a nail with a square head, supposed to have been the shape used at the crucifixion.

Pattée. *See* *Cross Pattée*.

Paw (*Lion's*) bears the same affinity to gamb as hand does to arm.

Peacock in his pride, is when represented affrontée, with his tail expanded.

Pean, the name of a sable fur, ornamented with spots of gold.

Pelleté, spotted with Pellets.

Pellets, roundles of a sable colour.

Pelican, in Heraldry, is drawn like an eagle with a long neck, which is always turned as if pecking her breast.

Pelican in her Piety, same as in her *nest*.

Pendant, pending or hanging down.

Pennon, a flag of an oblong figure, terminating sometimes in one, and sometimes in two sharp points.

Per Bend, divided into two equal parts of different colours, by a diagonal line.

Per Cheveron, divided by two lines placed in Cheveron.

Per Fess, divided into two equal parts of different colours, by a horizontal line.

Per Pale, divided into two equal parts of different colours, by a perpendicular line.

Per Saltier, divided by two diagonal lines, crossing each other.

Pewit, a small bird.

Pheon, the barbed head of a dart or arrow.

Phoenix, an imaginary bird, always drawn by heralds in flames, as pl. 79, n. 28.

Pike, or Lucy, the fish so called.

Pile, is shaped like the pointed foot of a pile that is driven into the ground to strengthen foundations.

Pine, the fruit of the fir, or pine-tree.

Plate, a round piece of silver.

Platée, charged with plates.

Pomeis, the term given to roundles when painted green.

They resemble apples; hence their name, from the French word *pomme*, an apple.

Popinjay, a small green parrot, with red beak and legs.

Portcullis, an engine for the defence of the gateways of a city, castle, or other fortress.

Powdered, the same as *semée*.

Preying, a term used to denote any ravenous beast or bird standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

Proper, an object represented in its natural or proper colours.

Purfled, ornamented like tapestry.

Purple, purple.

Pyramid, any building or figure coming to a point.

Q.

Quarterly, divided into four equal parts.

Quatrefoil, four-leaved grass, or clover.

Queue, the tail; used to describe the tails of animals.

R.

Raguléé, Raguled, Raguly, jagged or notched in an irregular manner.

Rampant, standing erect on the hind legs. *See Plate illustrating Terms.*

Rainbow, is represented as an arch or bow of various colours, rising from clouds.

Reflexed, turned backwards.

Regardant, looking back. *See Plate of Terms.*

Rein Deer, a stag with double horns.

Respecting, facing or looking at each other.

Reversed, turned backwards, or upside down.

Roundles, when of metal, as Bezant and Plate, are flat, and when of colours, as Torteaux, Pellets, Hurts, Pomeis, &c. are understood to be round, though this arrangement is not always strictly adhered to, Torteaux being frequently made flat also. The Scots and French Heralds call the first Bezants, and the latter Torteaux, naming the tincture.

Rustre, a square figure like a mascle, only the mascle is pierced square, the rustre is pierced round.

S.

Sable, black colour.

Saggittarius, Sagittary, the archer or bowman; the name of one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

Salient, in a leaping posture, the hind feet down. *See Plate of Terms.*

Saltier, a cross, in form of St. Andrew's Cross.

Saltier-wise, after the position of the Saltier; across each other.

Sanglier, a wild boar.

Seax, a sword much hollowed out in the back of the blade, said to be the old Saxon sword. *See pl. 99, n. 23.*

Segreant, a term signifying the same as rampant, but applied only to griffins.

Sejant, or Seiant, sitting.

Semi, the half of any thing.

Semé, Semée, sprinkled or strewed.

Serrated, teathed like a saw.

Shoveller, a water-fowl something like a duck.

Sinister, left side or hand.

Sphinx, a fabulous animal, with the body of a lion, the wings of an eagle, and the face and breasts of a woman.

Statant, standing.

Surmounted of or by, is a term used when one bearing is placed over, or lying upon another.

T.

Talbot, a species of hound.

Torteaux, round figures like cakes, roundles painted red.

Tortoise, a crustaceous animal; in Heraldry the full back is displayed, and all the four legs, two on each side.

Trefoil, three-leaved grass.

Trident, a three-prong barbed spear, the emblem of Neptune.

Trippant, Tripping, a term used to express a buck, antelope, hart, hind, &c. when they have their right fore-foot lifted up, and the other three feet on the ground, as if walking.

Triton, or Merman, half a man, half a fish.

Truncheon, or Marshal's staff; a short staff or baton.

Tynes, a name given to the branches of the horns of all stags, bucks, reindeer, and beasts of venery.

U.

Unguled, a term applied to the hoofs of an animal, to express that they are of a different colour from the body.

V.

Vair, a fur, always white and blue, unless otherwise described.

Valery, or Vallary-crown, same as pallasado-crown or coronet.

Vambraced, wholly covered with armour.

Vandyke, a term sometimes applied to the sleeve of a coat when *dançettée*.

Vert, the term for green colour.

Veruled. See *Virolled*.

Vested, clothed.

Virolled, edged with metal.

Vol, two wings conjoined and expanded.

Volant, flying.

Vulned, wounded and bleeding.

W.

Water-bouget, a vessel anciently used by soldiers for carrying water.

Wattled, a term applied to the gills of a cock, &c.

Wyvern, Wivern, an animal with wings and feet like a bird, but tail, &c. like a serpent; is always drawn with its wings up, and indorsed, unless otherwise mentioned.

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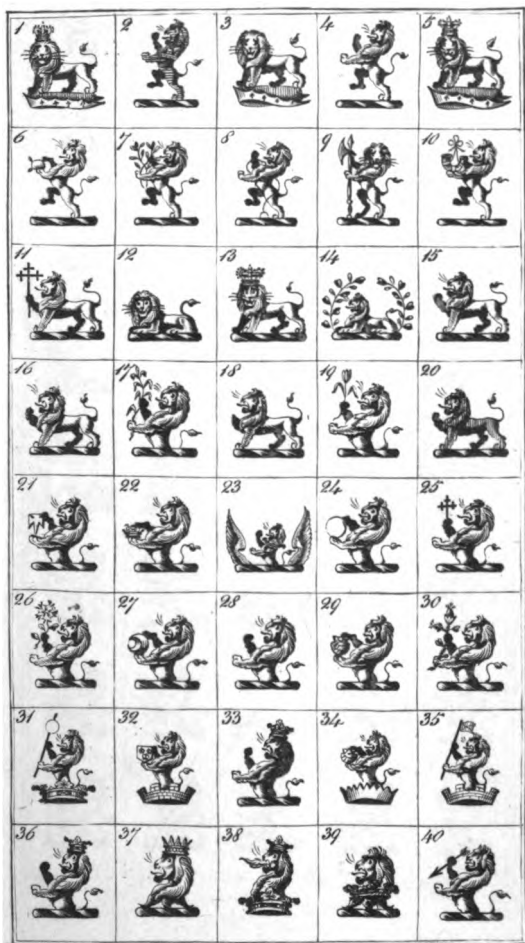
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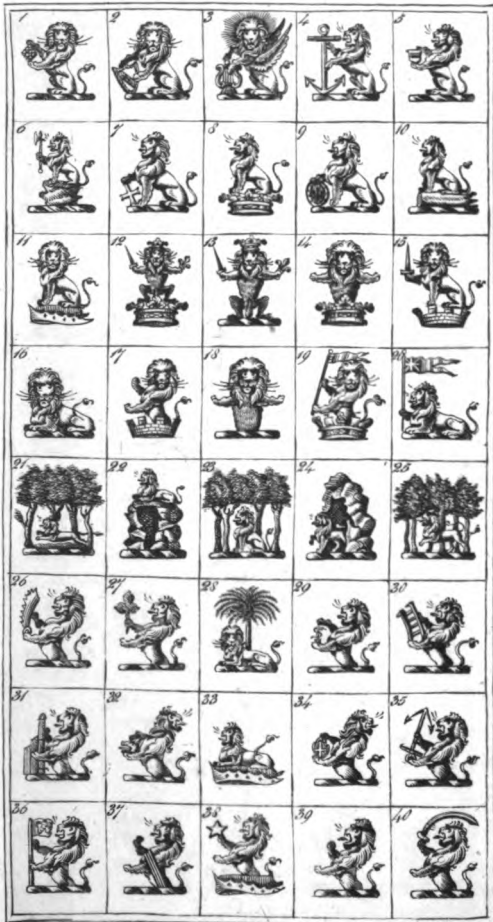
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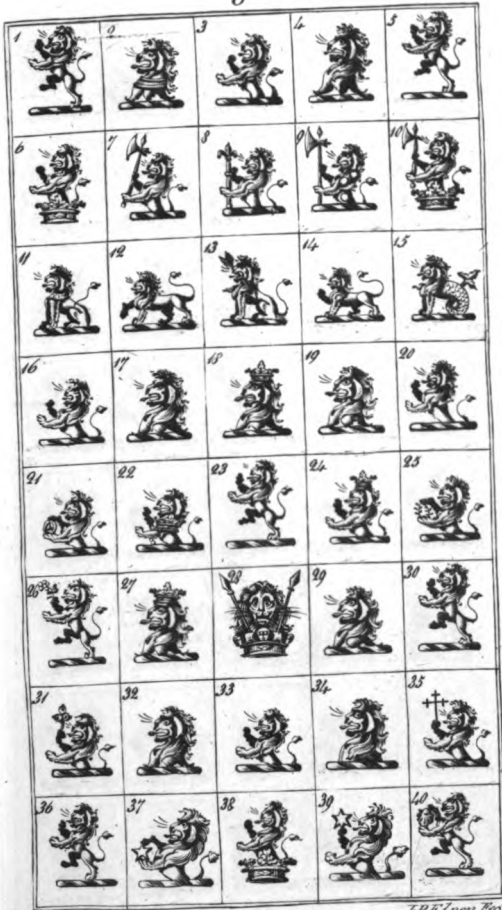
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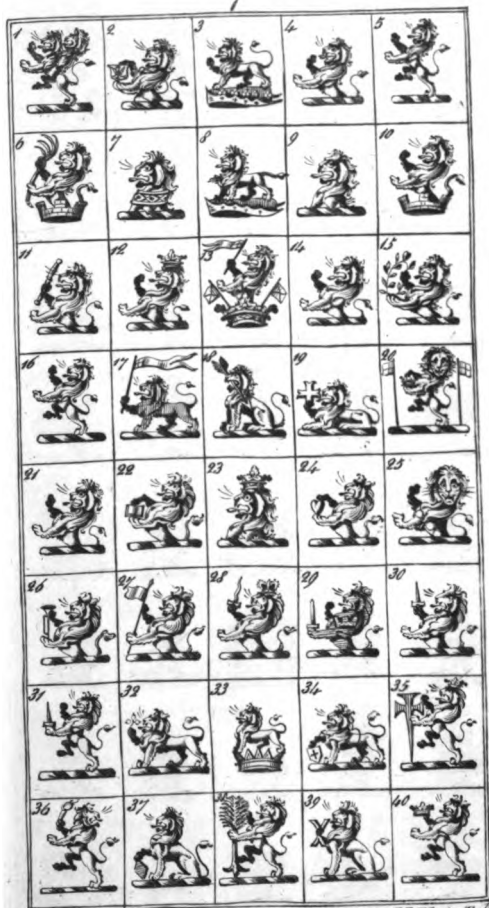
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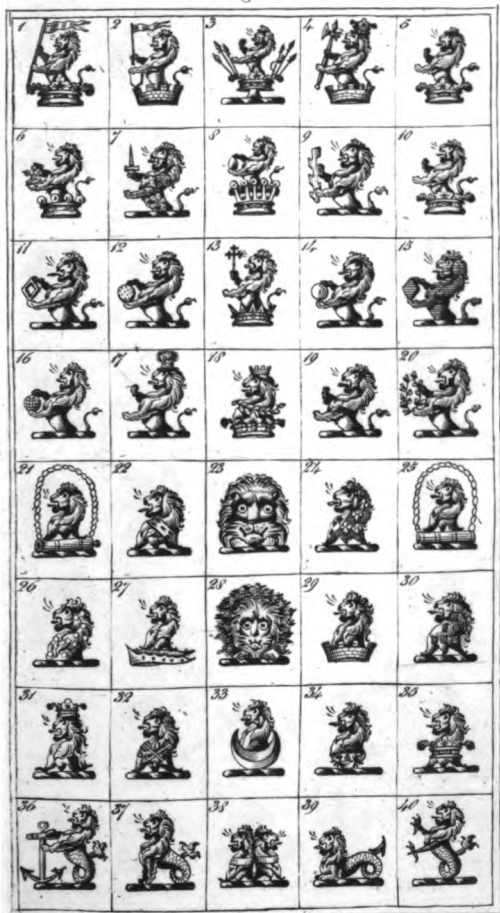
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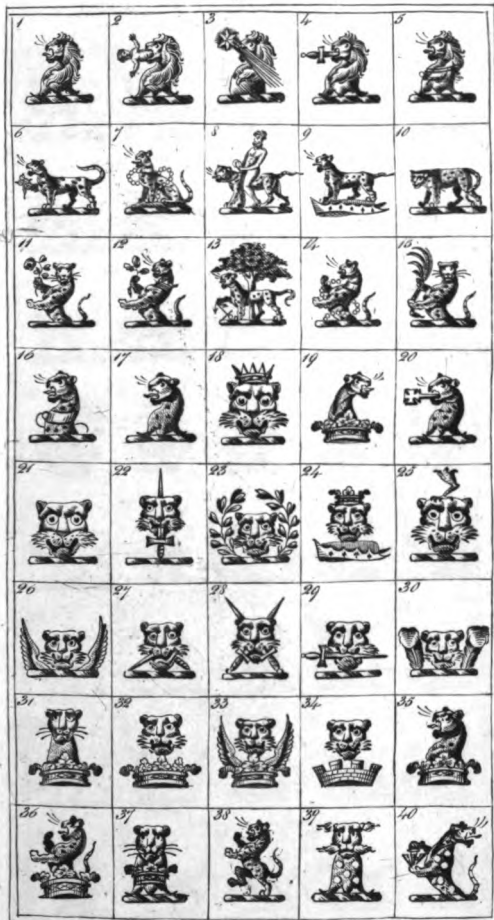
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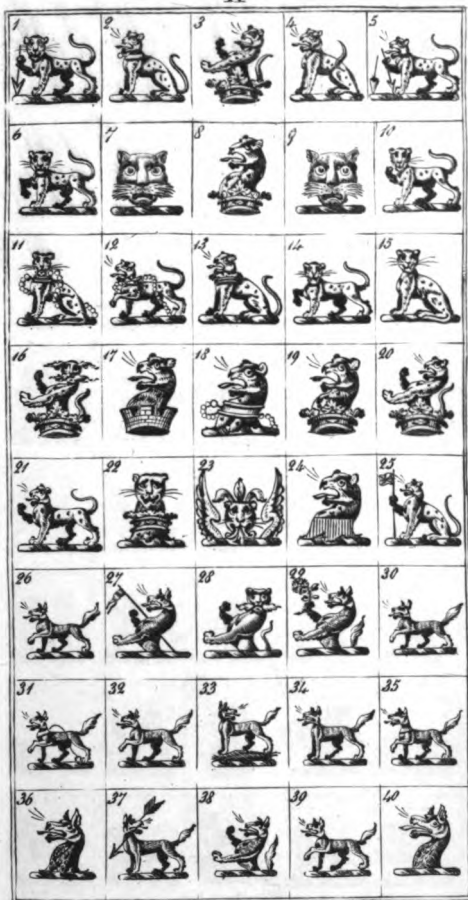
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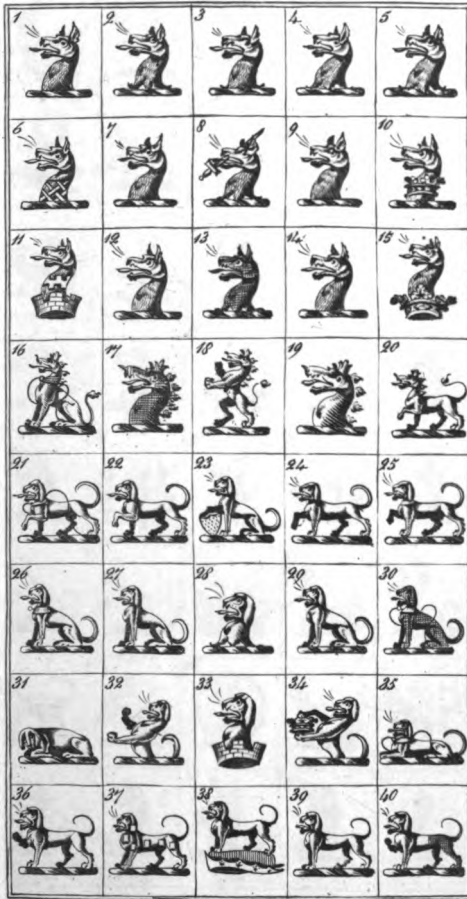
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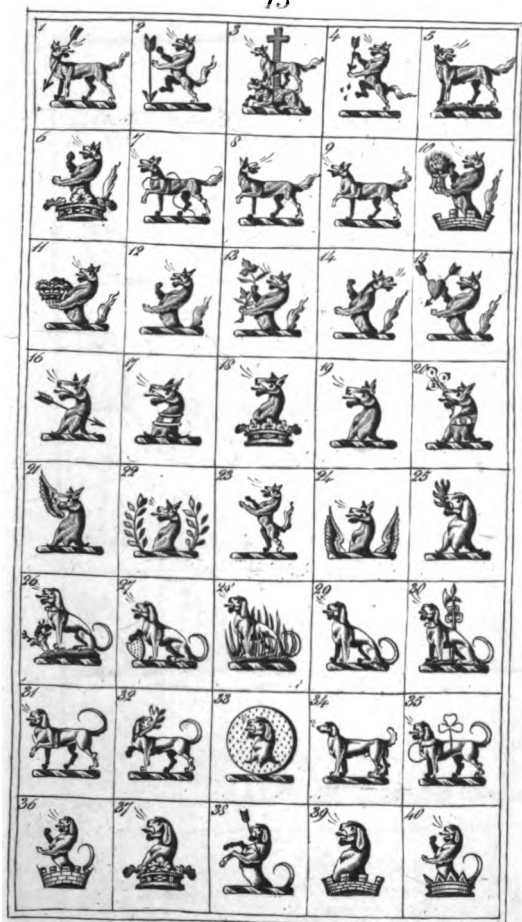


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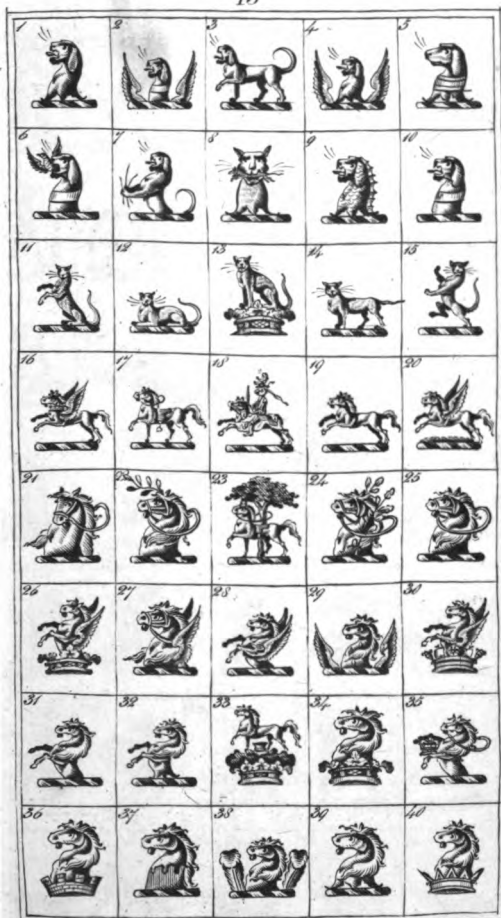
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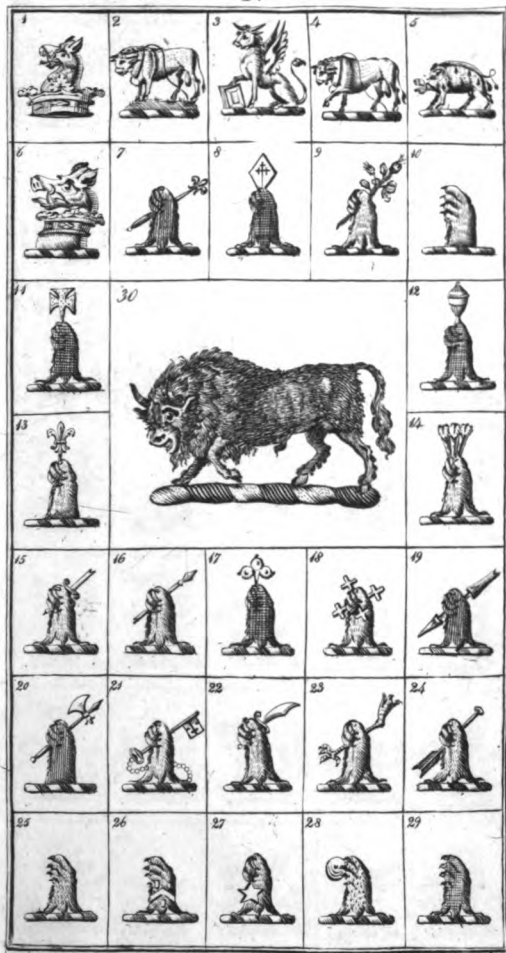
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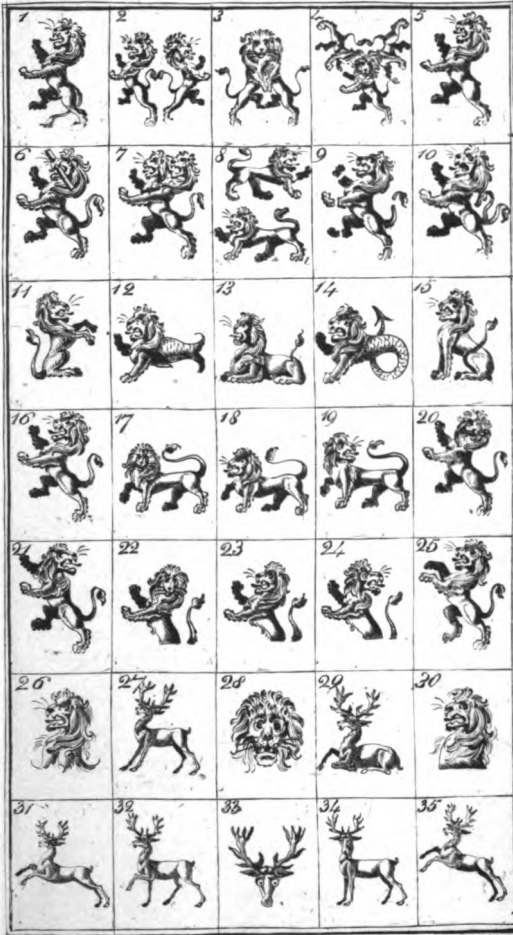


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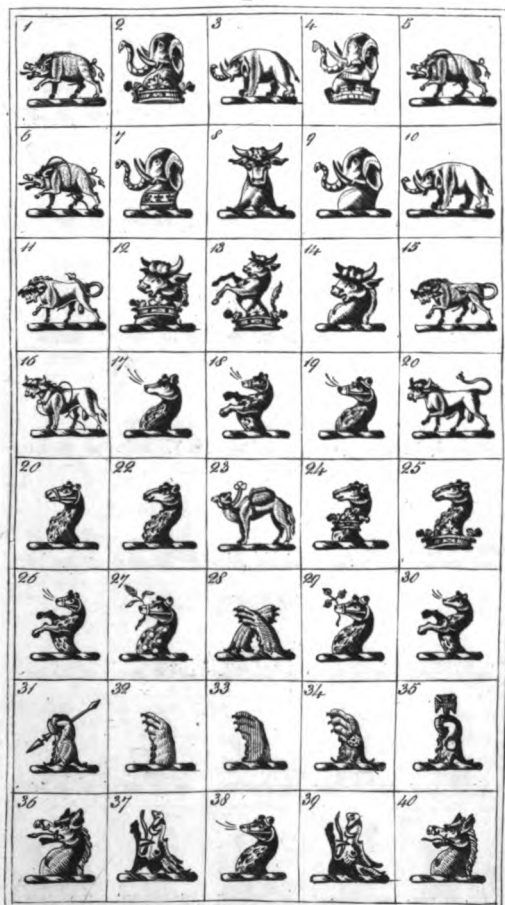
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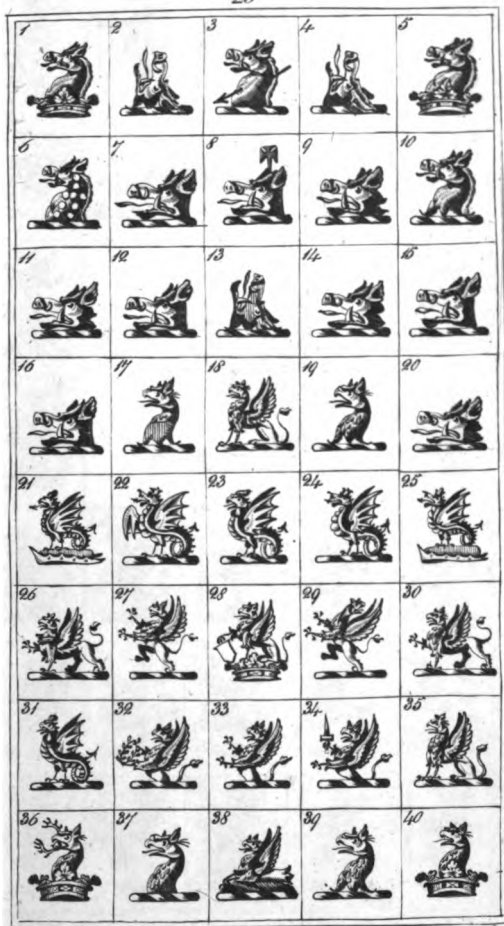
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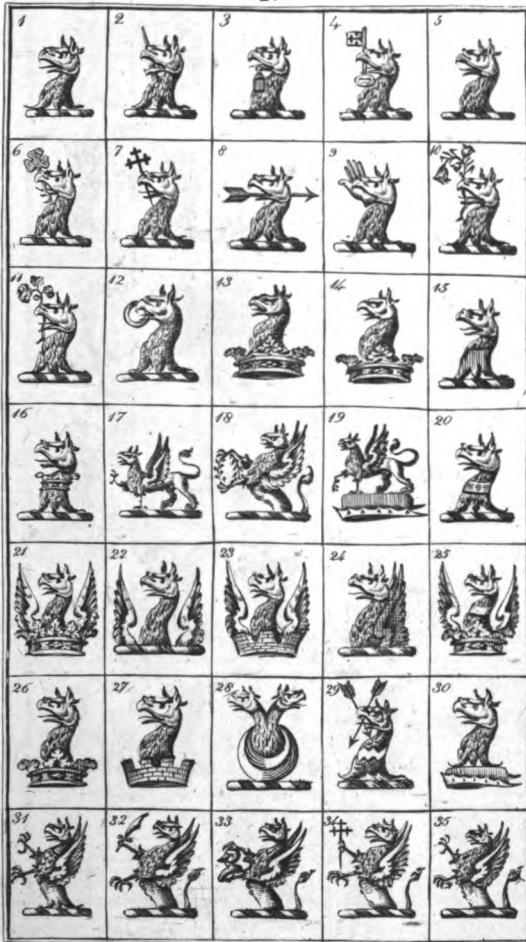
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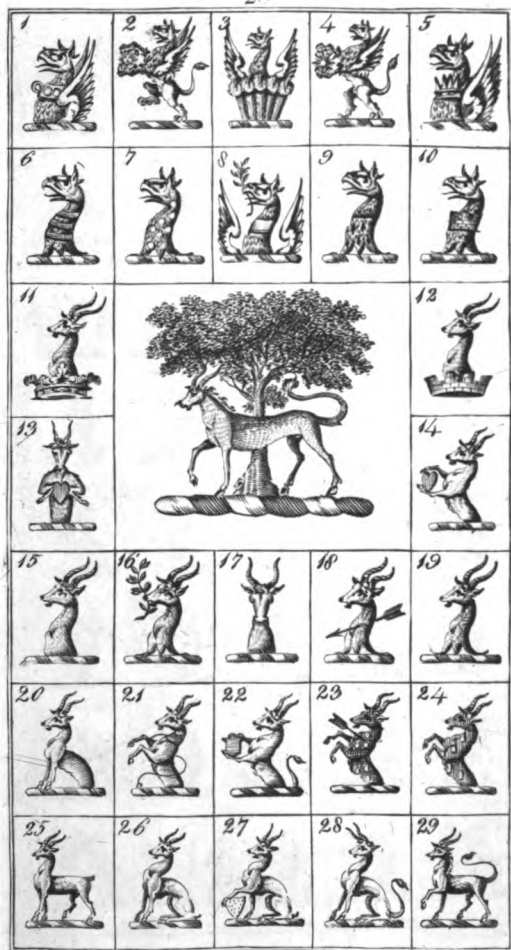
LRE:leam. Fuc.



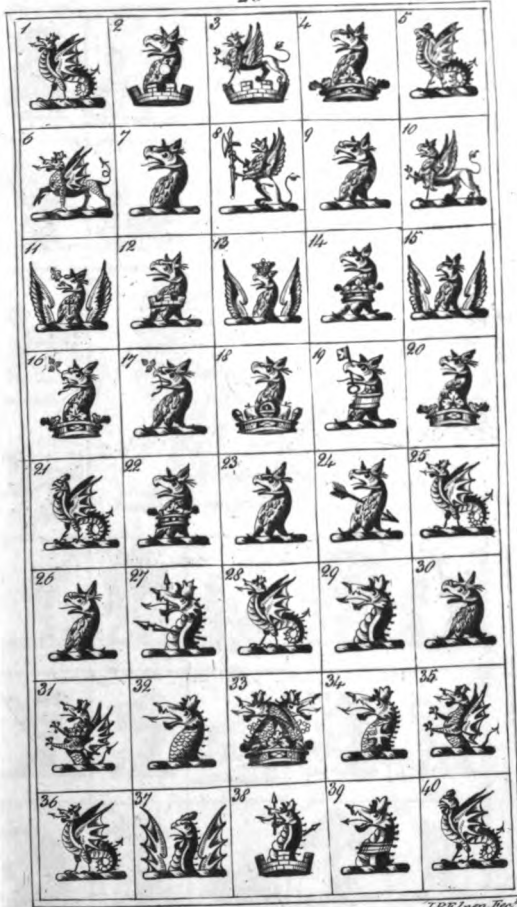
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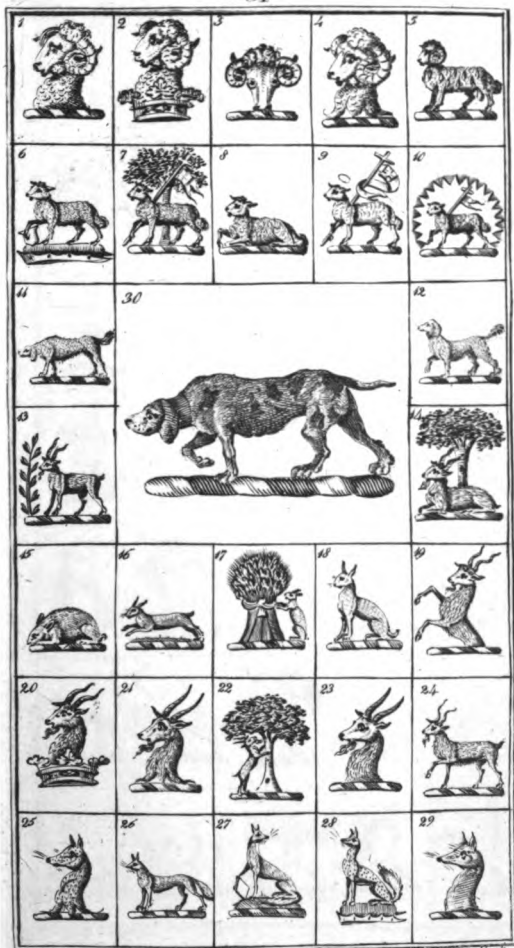
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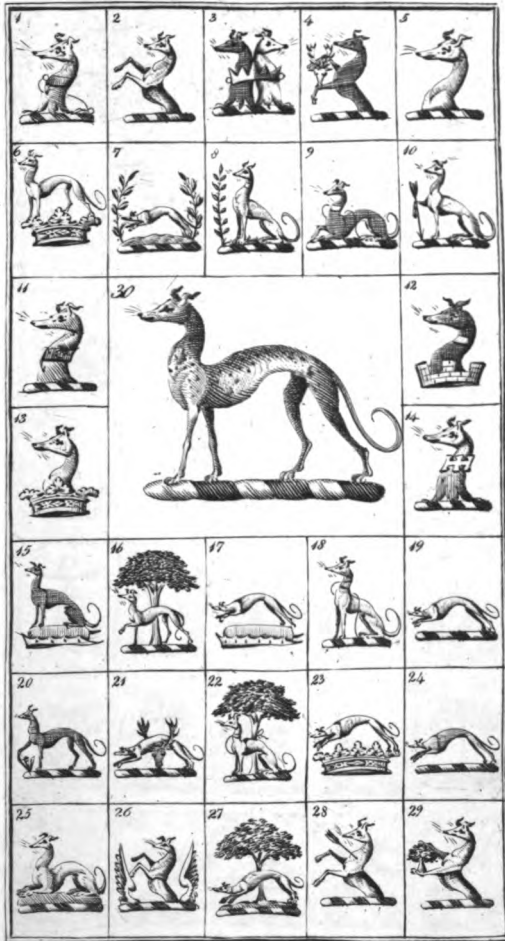
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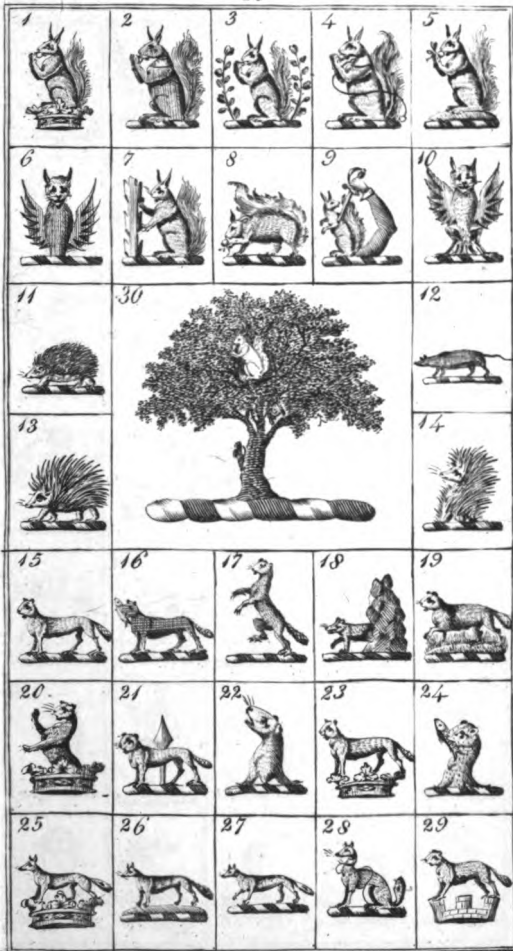
J.P. Elven & Co.



I.P. 1877. 100.



J. P. Even Fac.



J.P. Elton Dec 7.

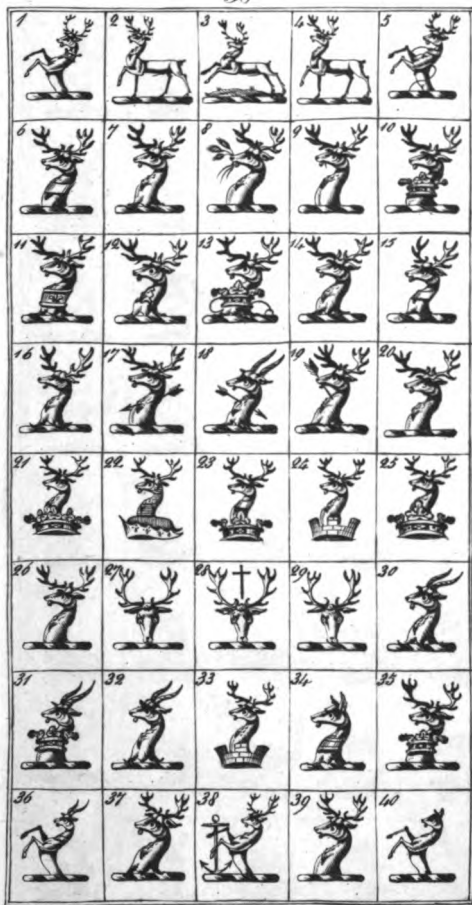




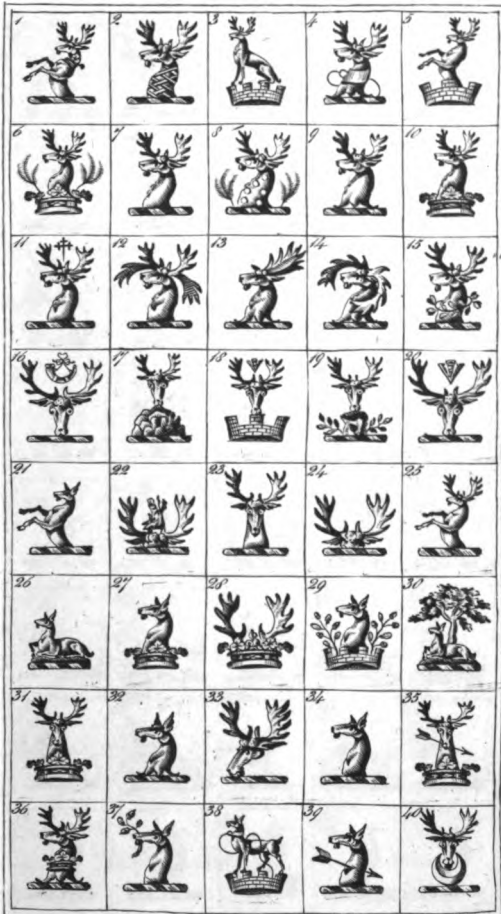
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IRELAND. Etc.



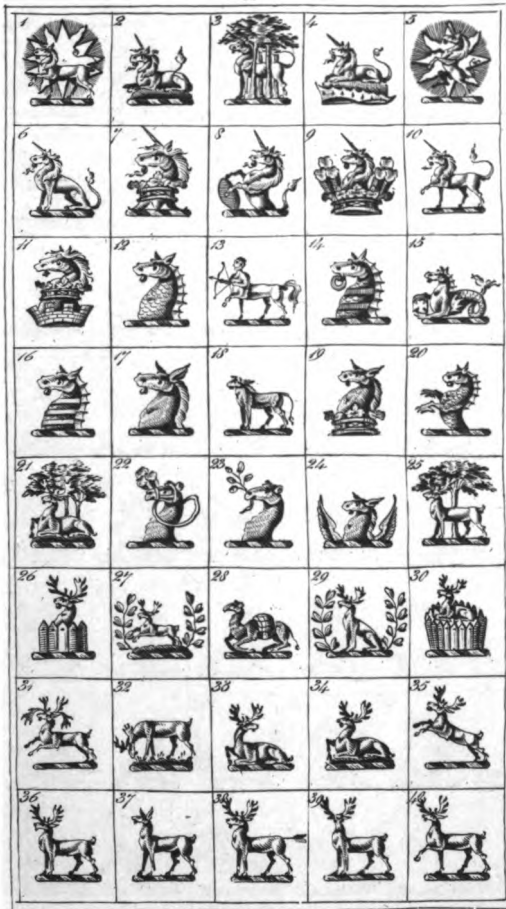
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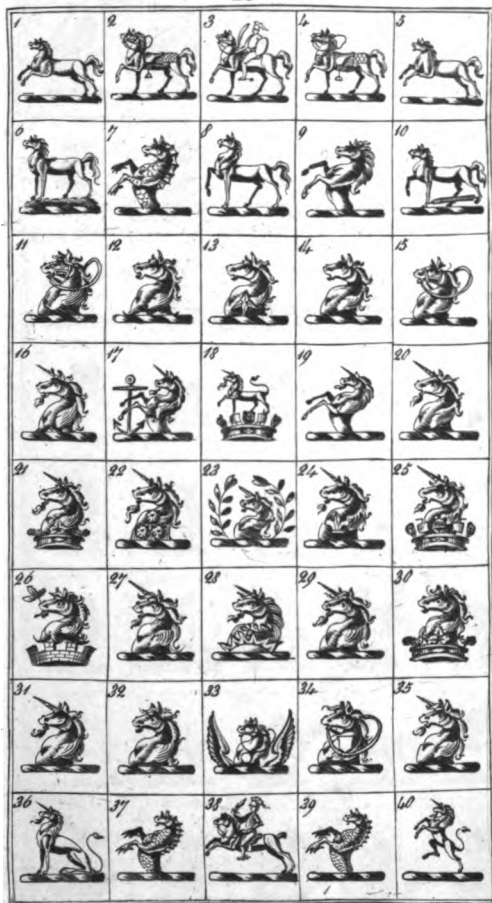
L. Elven Rec.



J.B. Coen. Peet.



I.P. Elven. Rec.



J.B. Elton. Del.



Thirteen Feet







IP Elven Fee

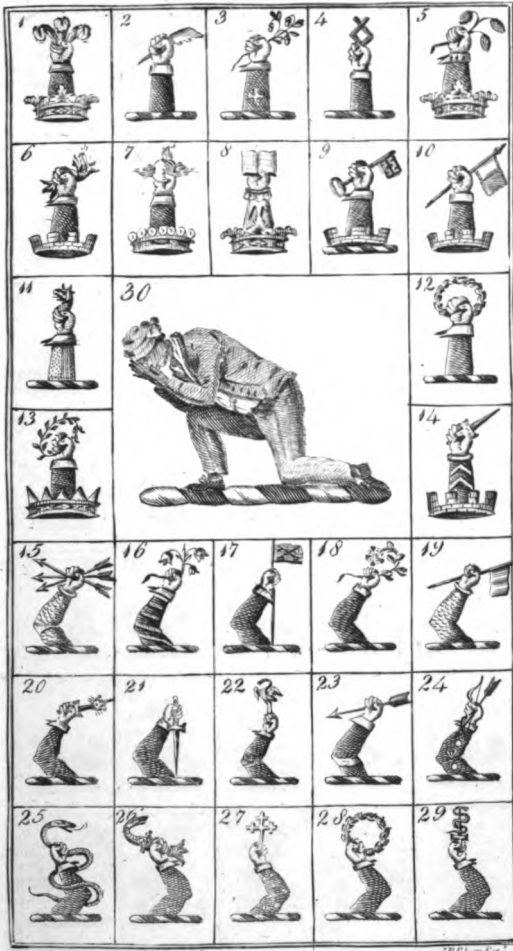




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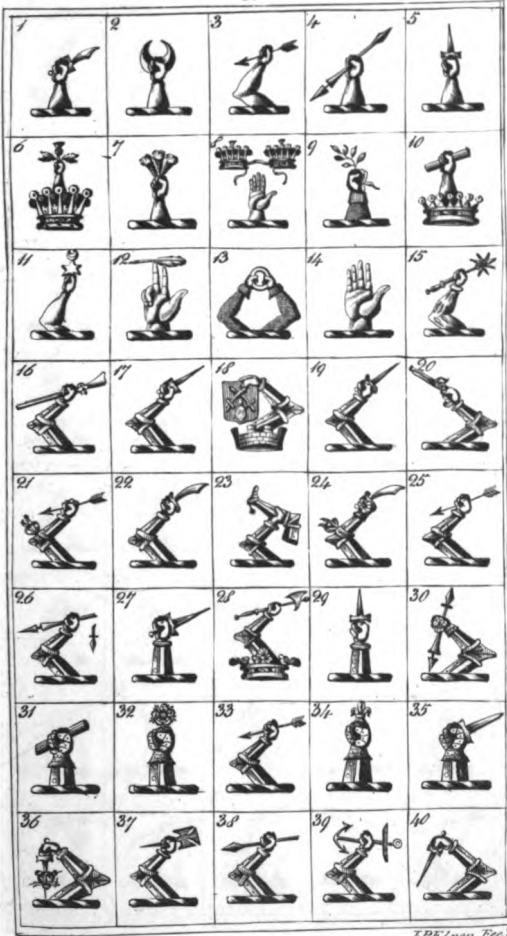


J. F. E. W. & Co.





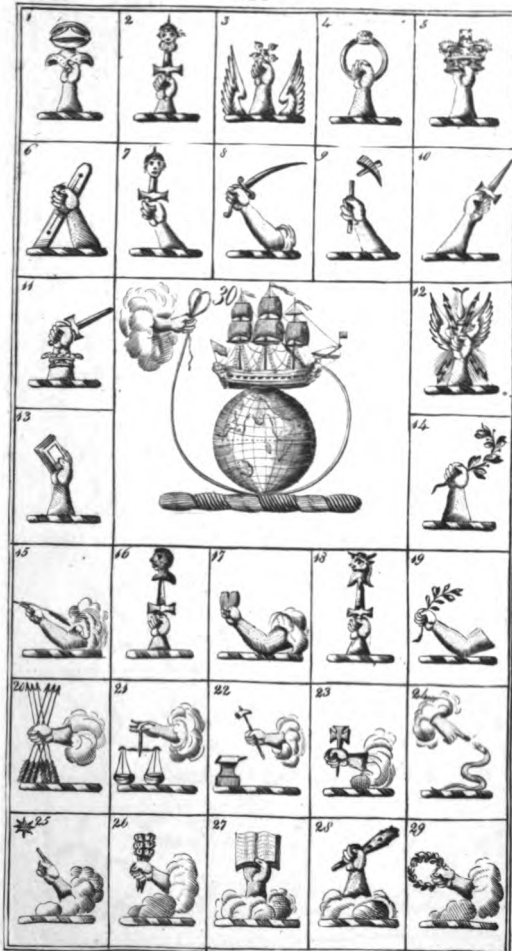
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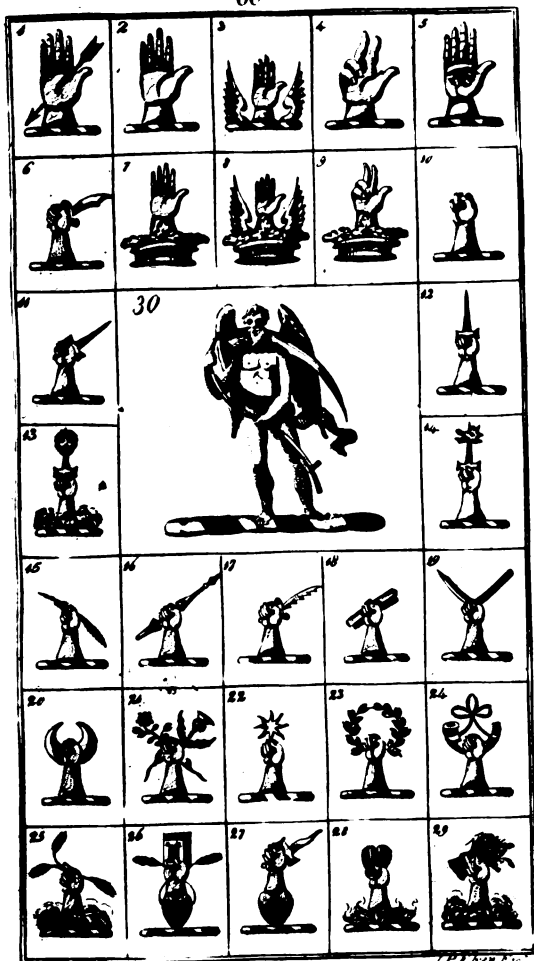
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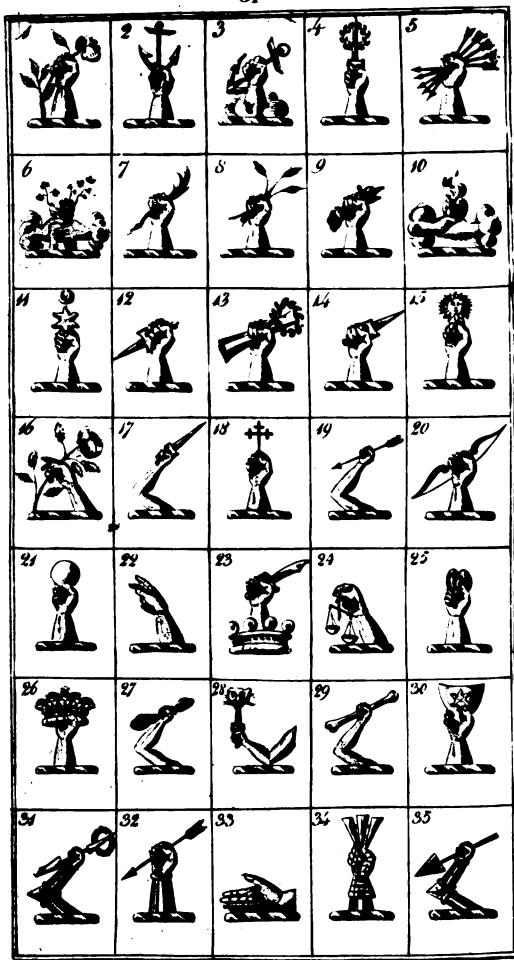
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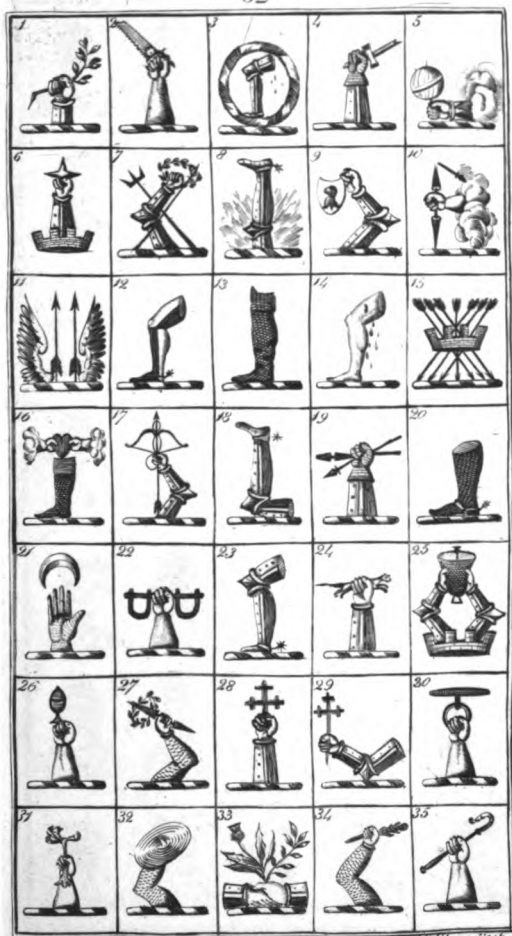
1 P. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.



T. E. E. E.



L.R. 1000 P. 1





IP Elven-Fee



J.P. Levan Fecit

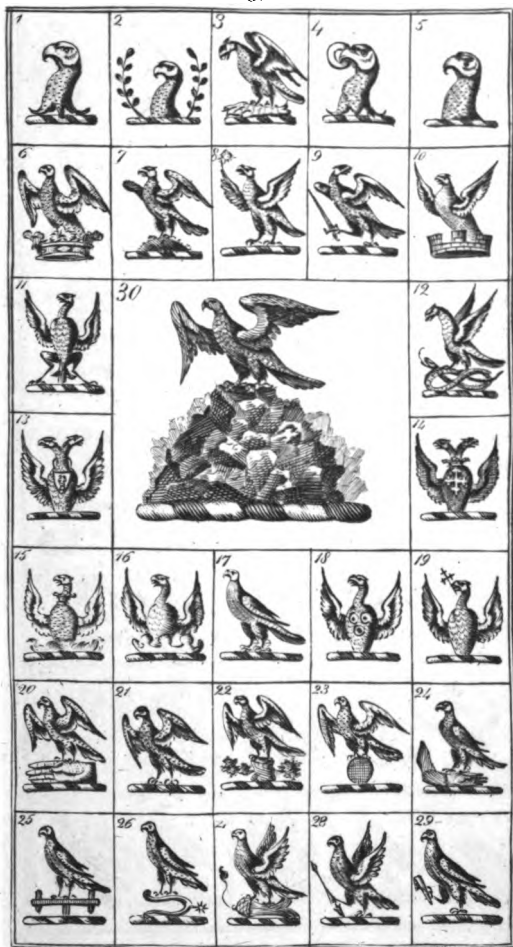




J. E. Owen del.

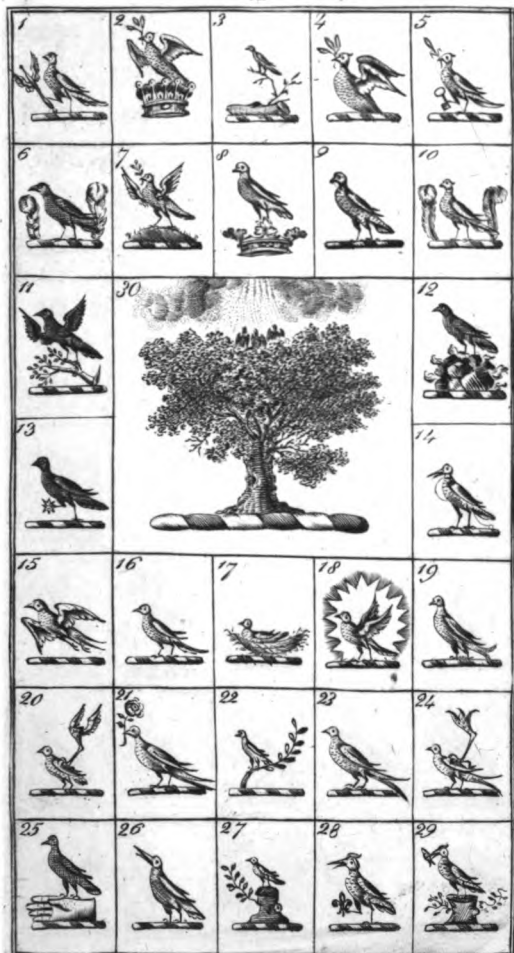


11 Elven Fee

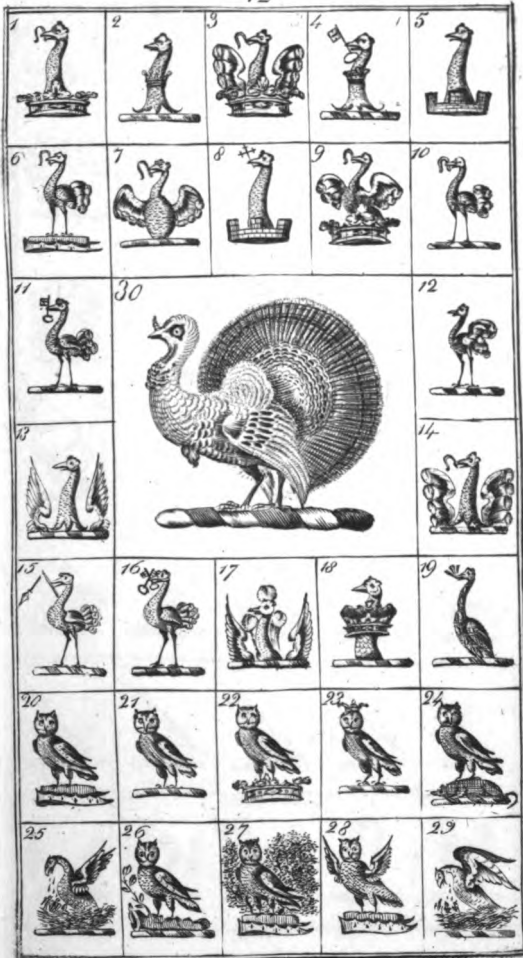


113 Livers Rec.





117. P. 100. P. 101.



H. E. Van der



11. Between Bee.

11^e Etven Fee.



11 Eleven Feet



JP. E. Iven. Pic.







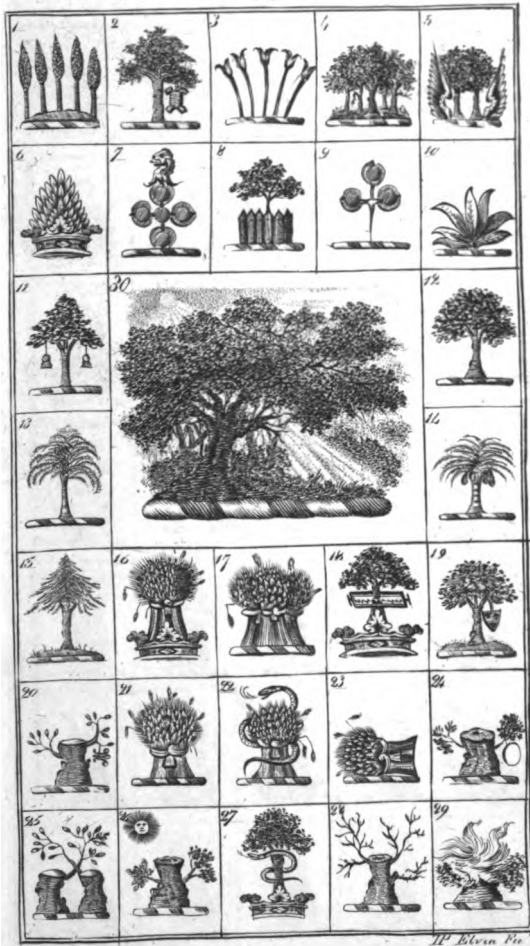
J. R. E. van der



J.B. Elven Press

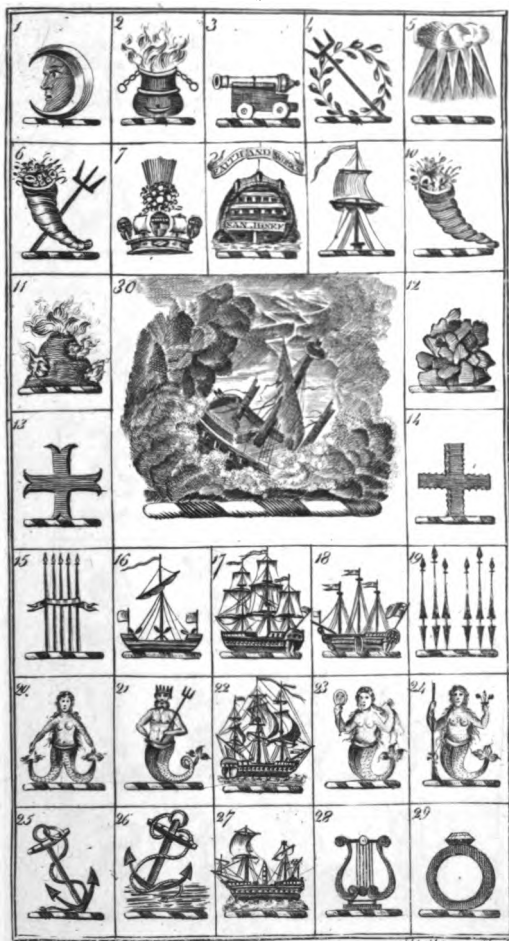


Illustration No. 1

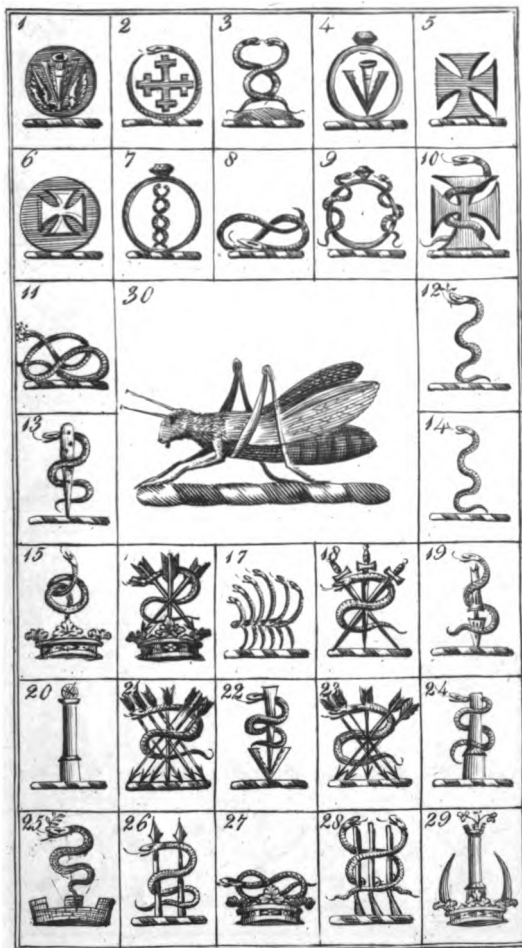




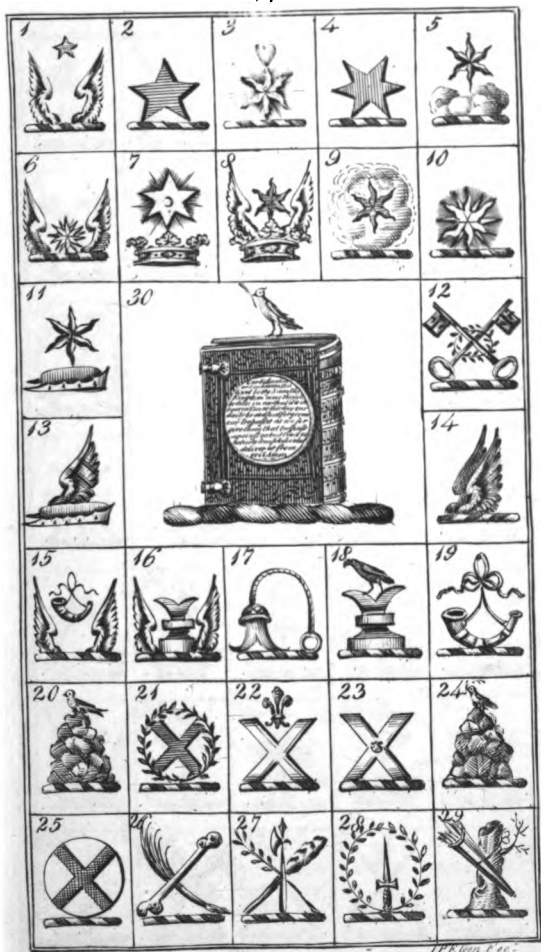
H. Elton Peet



11 Eleven Pieces



J. P. E. W. & Co.

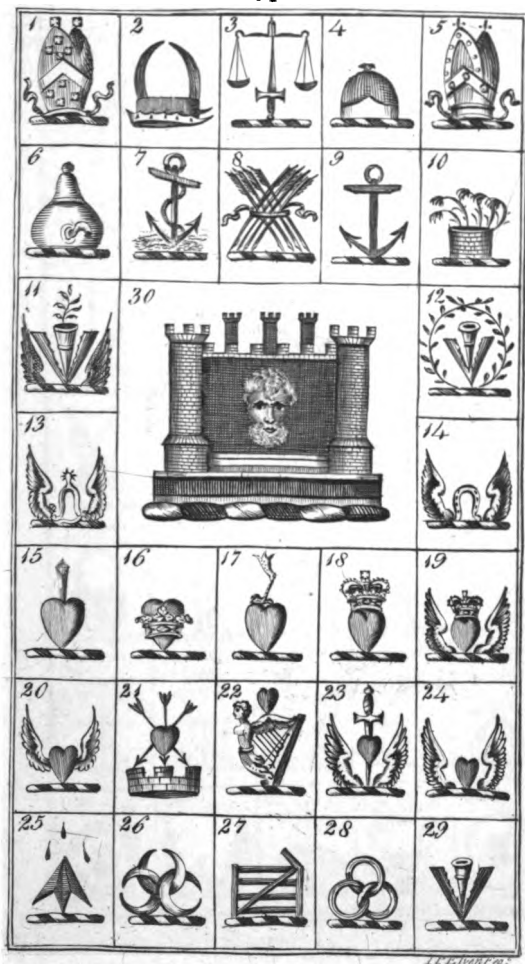


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J. P. G. W. H. C.

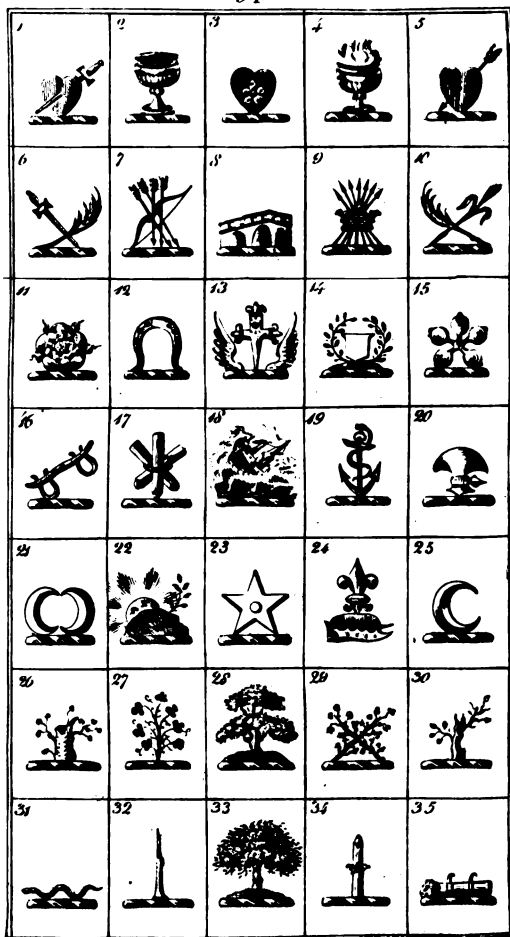






J. J. Green & Co.

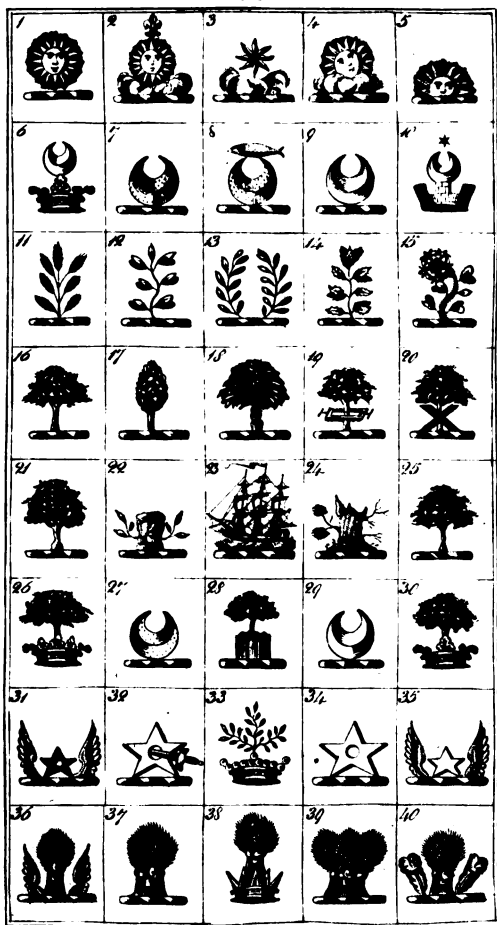




L. B. Loon, Febr.



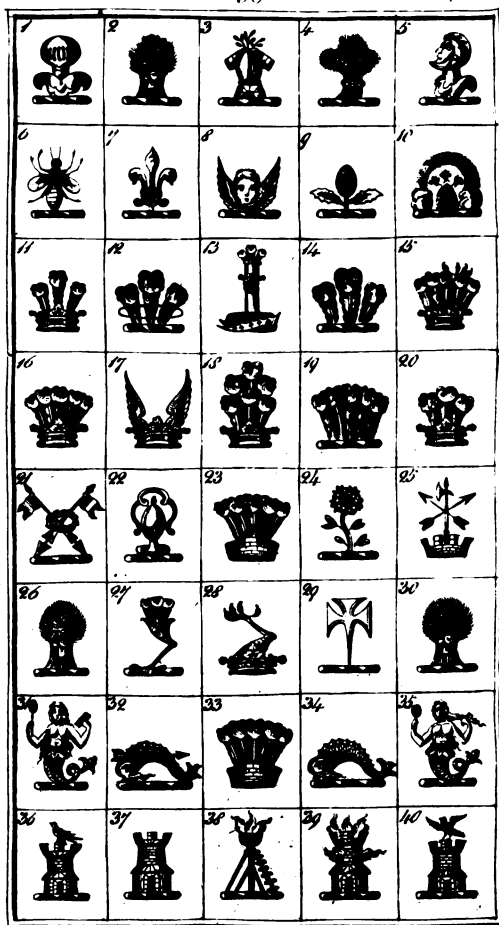
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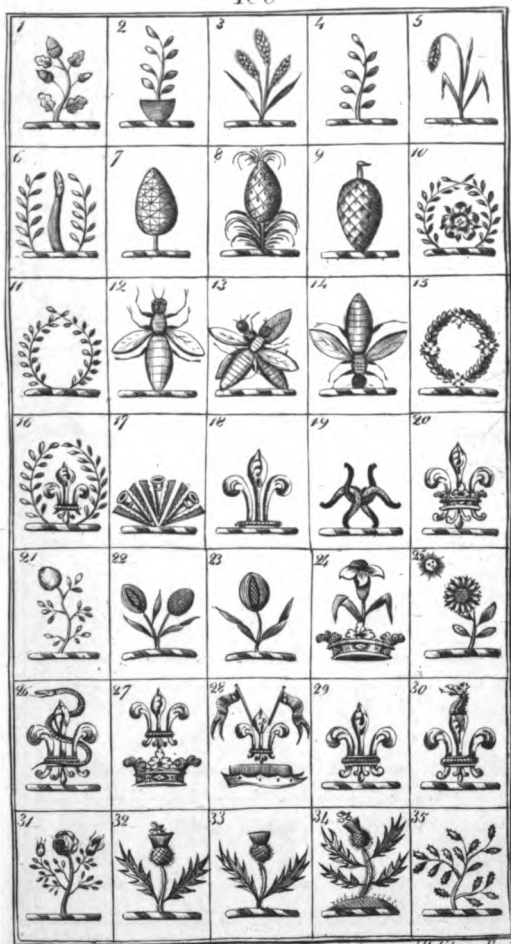
L.R.E. Coars. Rec. 2



H. P. Lovecraft



E. E. L. von P. & Co.











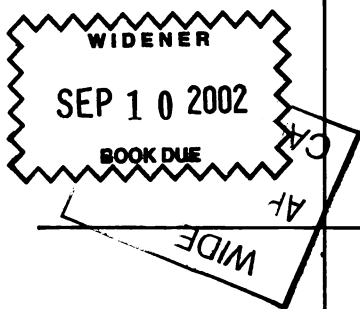




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